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If subscribers order the discontinuation of newspapers, the publishers may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.
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Take Courage.

Be brave, O heart, and fear not earthly shame,
Cringe not to men, but make thyself a name.

Take up thy cross, and walk erect through life,
Fight for the truth, however fierce the strife.

Yield to no folly, crush thy tempting sin,
And heel no murmur of complaint within.

Bend meekly down to sorrow's chastening rod
And chafe not at the wise decrees of God.

Slay thy most selfish and presumptuous will;
Whate'er thy burden, bear it, and be still.

Lift thy sad, doubting eyes to God above,
Know that his name and nature both are love.

Love is the guardian of the gate of heaven,
Through love alone thy name shall be forgiven.

But it thou hatest, even in a thought,
Apparent virtues will avail thee naught.

Love God, thy maker; love thy fellow-men;
Love without stint; thou shalt not love in vain.

Rouse thee, O heart! and do thy work in faith;
Love is the conqueror over sin and death.

And when thou art free to seek the native skies
Thou shalt find love the light of paradise.

—*Countess Corelli.*

Saved by His Sister.

"Ahem, Lysander!" said Miss Catherine Southernwood, one morning, as she poured out her brother's third cup of coffee, while he drenched his last buckwheat-cake with a sea of maple syrup. "I was a-thinking, Lysander, since you heve set your heart on marrying that Jones girl" (Lysander, figuratively, pricked up his ears at this announcement, for Miss Catherine had been bitterly opposed to the idea of her good-looking bachelor brother consigning his heart and fortune to the tender mercies of the "Jones girl") "I was a-thinking," she went on, deliberately, "that mebbe, seeing they're so kind of pinched fur means, that I might get Olympia to come and stay awhile this fall, and help me about the housework. There'll be a heap to do, with the apple-butter to make, and the like; and, besides, I need some help in the kitchen. Cookin' is gettin' to be hard work for me now. But there's one thing about it, Lysander," she continued, as her brother signified his willing consent and gratitude—"you must promise me that you won't ask her to marry you while she is staying here. It would be very unproper, you know."

Lysander promised, and went out to harness the mare, as Miss Catherine had decided to drive over at once, and bring Miss Jones back with her.

She smiled grimly as her brother strode away, whistling.

"The shortest cut ain't allus the nearest road home," she said, complacently. "And there's more ways of killing a cat than feeding it to death with beefsteak. There's Huldah Rush is worth a dozen of that girl! But, la! Lysander is as blind as a bat! Never could see an inch before his nose!"

"Astonishing how Sister Catherine has come around at last!" thought Mr. Southernwood to himself. "At first she couldn't bear the idee of me a-marrying Olympia Jones, and now she's actually a-going to have her in the house. But that's just like a woman! Let 'em see you will have your own way, and not be led around by the nose, and they'll give right up and be as mellow as a fall apple. But I am glad Catherine thought of getting Olympia here this fall. It'll be a help to 'em both, for the Joneses are poor. But I don't care a rush for that! I'd rather have a poor girl, anyhow, than a fine lady, that didn't know how to make up a feather-bed or fry a slapjack. I like a woman that can bustle around and see to things, even if she don't have to do 'em herself—one that can make a pat of butter, or pick a goose, or spin a hank of yarn, if need be. And I like to see a woman look neat," he went on, as he curried the dappled mare and rubbed her down with a wisp of hay. "And Olympia always looks as neat as a new pin when I call there. Anyhow, I do hope she'll come!" he added, anxiously.

Of course Olympia would go! And she ran quickly up stairs to pack up her clothes.

"It's a mighty good chance for me," she thought, as she brushed her curls before the little looking-glass; "and I'll improve it, too! But I'll not help with the house-work long," she added. "Wait till I get to be mistress up there, and see who'll do house-work then!"

Lysander's heart gave a jump as the wagon hove in sight with its two occupants, and visions of the blissful weeks to come danced through his mind. He was so embarrassed and overcome with delight at the coquetish smile Olympia bestowed on him that he hardly had presence of mind enough to let down the bars for them to pass through.

"Now, Olympia," bustled Miss Catherine, when they had laid off their hats and shawls, "it's time we begun dinner. Lysander must hev it at twelve o'clock, precisely, or he thinks he's killed. There's a couple of pullets in the coop, out in the chip-yard," she added, tying a clean check-apron round her waist. "You may wring their necks, and git 'em ready fur roasting, while I start up a fire in the cook-stove."

Olympia looked at her pink calico dress, with its flounces and ruffles and wondered if Miss Catherine would offer her a check apron, too. But Miss Catherine did no such thing, and Olympia wrung the chickens' necks and prepared them for the oven, with rather a cross look shadowing her pretty face.

"Got 'em in the oven?" asked Miss Catherine, sharply. "Then you kin mix up a batch of biscuits while I make the johnny-cake. Lysander allus must hev two kinds of bread fur dinner, or he can't eat," she explained.

"Humph!" thought Olympia. "He won't get two kinds of bread for dinner when I'm the mistress here, I can tell him!"

But she turned to the bread-tray without a word.

By the time the biscuits were in the oven the waist and front breadths of Olympia's dress looked considerably the worse for the morning's campaign.

Miss Catherine blew the dinner-horn at the usual hour, and Lysander appeared punctally at twelve o'clock.

But for some reason or other dinner was a half-hour later than usual, and when it was finally dished and brought to the table, the biscuits proved to be underdone and the chickens roasted to a crisp.

"Had bad luck with your biscuits, didn't you, Catharine?" said her brother, making a wry face at the yellow streak of saleratus he found on breaking open one of the leaden lumps; but Miss Catherine smiled leniently.

"Olympia had bad luck with her biscuits," she said: "but I think my bread is as good as usual," and she passed him a square of light, golden-hued corn-bread more tempting than pound-cake.

Lysander left his biscuit untasted, but cast a glance of compassion at Olympia.

"Accidents will happen," he said, consolingly, though he could not help noticing a sullen look on Miss Jones's face in spite of the smile she flashed at him. He noticed also the tumbled curls and soiled, untidy dress.

"Have some cold mutton, Lysander," said his sister, "if you can't eat any of the chicken. Olympia will learn how to cook after awhile."

So it was Olympia who burned the chickens!

Lysander finished his dinner in silence, though he still made excuses for all shortcomings.

Olympia changed her soiled dress before tea-time, and was beaming with smiles when Lysander took his seat at the table. But the tea had a wishy-washy taste, the butter-dish was smeared and untidy, and the apple sauce was insipid and flavorless. The biscuits were light and puffy this time, for Miss Catherine had made them herself.

Lysander had a good disposition, but unpalatable food will disorder the best-regulated liver and upset the temper of an angel, and Miss Catherine soon discovered a fresh wrinkle over her brother's nose.

One morning, Lysander strode into the kitchen, where his sister was mixing light bread—for she could not trust it to Olympia, who had already spoiled two batches, which had to be thrown to the pigs.

"Catherine," whispered Lysander, hurriedly, "the minister's folks are coming up the lane! Of course they'll spend the day, and do, pray, Catherine, cook the dinner yourself! Don't let us be disgraced in their eyes!"

Miss Catherine saw her opportunity and seized it.

"Cook the dinner myself! Dear me, Lysander, how kin I?" she asked. "We must have turkey, of course, and mashed potatoes, and pumpkin pies and a steamed batter-pudding, with lemon-sauce, and cabbage-salad! Besides, who will entertain the visitors while I'm in the kitchen? Olympia?

"Olympia? Pshaw! She can't do anything but giggle!" growled Lysander, savagely, much to his sister's amusement.

"I'll tell you what Lysander," said Miss Catherine, reflectively, "I must have same help, and if you'll just saddle the mare and lead her around for Huldah Rush, I'm sure she'll come."

And Lysander hastened to do his sister's bidding.

Dinner was on the table at precisely twelve o'clock, and the Rev. Mr. Shepherd and his family testified to the excellence of the richly-browned turkey, juicy and unctious, the mashed potatoes and gravy, the golden-hued pies, and the yellow-batter pudding, with its rich sauce—to say nothing of light, flaky rolls and fresh butter.

And when, after dinner, Lysander stepped into the dining-room for a pitcher of water, he could not help observing the contrast between Huldah's satin-smooth braids and snowy neck-ruffle, and Olympia's tawny ribbons and browzy hair.

"Olympia," said Miss Catherine, a couple of weeks later, as she took a folded paper from the bureau draw, "here's a present I've got for you—a new dress! It's basket cloth. And there's some blue trimmings and silk buttons for you. And—and, Olympia, I shan't need you any longer, for my brother is going to be married to-morrow to Miss Huldah Rush, and she's a powerful good housekeeper you know.

"Just what I thought," said Mrs. Jones, when her daughter appeared with her bundle of clothes. "You allus was lazy and slovenly, an' allus will be, I reckon."

"I'm sorry I went there now," grumbled Olympia. "It's all that plagued old maid's fault, I know!"

And it was Miss Catherine's management that saved her brother from that snare; but he never suspected it of course.—*Helen W. Clark.*

How to Obtain Government Land.

There are four principal methods of acquiring land from the United States government, namely, homesteading, pre-emption, tree-culture and purchase.

The timber-culture act is liberal in its provisions. Under it any person may get a farm of 160 acres or less. He may do this, and also acquire title to another 160 acres, under the homestead or pre-emption law, but he cannot make use of both the homestead and pre-emption methods, except in the territories, nor can he use either of those methods twice. If the tree-claim contains the maximum entry of 160 acres, at least five acres must be plowed within one year from date of entry; the second year five acres must be cultivated and another five acres plowed; the third year the first five acres must be planted in timber, seeds or cuttings, and the second five acres cultivated; the fourth year the second five acres must be planted in timber, seeds or cuttings, making at the end of the fourth year ten acres thus planted. These must be carefully cultivated and protected for four years more, at the end of which time, on making due proof that at least 2700 trees were planted upon each acre, and at the time of making proof at least 675 thrifty trees are growing upon each acre, a patent for the land may be obtained. Perfect good faith must be observed. If the trees, or any of them, are destroyed one year they must be replanted the next. If grasshoppers or drouth destroy the trees, seeds or cuttings, for one year or a term of years, the time for planting is extended one year for every year that they are so destroyed. The land office fee for entry of 160 acres is $14. Only western prairie or treeless lands may be taken by this method. The trees planted must be those properly called timber trees, and among these the cottonwood is recognized.

Origin of Ensilage.

Mr. L. P Muirhead, of Kilcreggan writing to the North British *Agriculturalist* upon the origin and practice of ensilage says: "Sauerkraut! Yes, that's it. What is good for man is good for beast. I'll try it anyhow. So thought an old German farmer one wet season eighty years ago; only, instead of cabbage he used grass, clover and vetches, omitted the pepper corns, and used a pit in the ground instead of the family barrel or crook (irdene hagen). Some years after such words as 'salzfutter' (salted fodder), 'sauer-futter' (pickled fodder), and 'vieh-sost' (cattle salad), might be heard among the farmers of Germany and East Prussia, where the practice first obtained a hold, thereafter being carried by emigrants to America, and gradually finding its way among the Dutch and French nearer home. About 1850 it came into notice in Scotland. The Rev. John M. Wilson, at that time an authority on things agricultural, gave so full an account of it as to be well worthy reproduction." Mr. Muirhead quotes the lengthy description which answers to the method of curing grasses now known as ensilage. Referring to Mr. Sala's recent note on the word ensilage in the *Illustrated News*, Mr. Muirhead says: "It seems to be an Americanism, probably a corruption of the German 'enisalzen,' to pickle, or the Spanish 'ensalada' salted, from which the English word salad is derived. Possibly salad pit for the receptacle, pickling for the process, and cow salad for fodder would be more satisfactory."

SELF-MURDER.

Statistics of Suicide in the United States.

Germany, it is said, is becoming seriously alarmed at the constant increase of suicides among all classes of her population. In Berlin hardly a day passes without one or more. With us in the United States popular attention is not so much directed to the subject, largely, no doubt, because owing to the incompleteness of our methods of gathering and tabulating vital statistics, the subject is not brought before us with such startling distinctness. But it may well be asked whether suicide is not increasing here, too, in a way to justify the most secret apprehension.

The New York *Chronicle*, for two years past, has kept a record of suicides in the United States compiled from the columns of the newspapers. These data are necessarily very imperfect, but they serve to give an idea of the extent to which self-murder is resorted to in this country and of the rapidity of its increase. For the year ending March, 1882, 817 suicides are recorded, while for the eleven months ending with February, 1883, there are 1606, an increase of nearly one hundred per cent. The greatest number took place in the summer months, 514; the smallest in the winter, 280. This accords with the view of Dr. John G. Lee, coroner's physician of Philadelphia, who explains the frequency of suicide in the spring and summer months, by reference to the fluctuations of the thermometer and barometer. As between the sexes, nearly four times as many men as women committed suicide, the proportion being 1217 to 349.

In point of nationality the lead is taken by Americans with 603, Germans coming next with 482, then English with 142 and Irish with 127. As to occupations one is surprised to find that farmers are largely in the majority, no less than 205 of them having of their own accord shuffled off this mortal coil, while the next greatest number, that of merchants, foots up only 80. Of journalists it is agreeable to observe there are only four. Married life seems to conduce to self-destruction, there being in the list 476 husbands and 178 wives as opposed to 296 bachelors and 121 maids. Ages ranged from ten years to ninety-three, the largest number, 165, coming between twenty and thirty. Family troubles head the list of causes, followed by sickness, with 158; insanity 156, dissipation 131, and business troubles 127. Other reasons assigned are of the most whimsical nature. A North Carolinian committed suicide because his mule died, and an Illinoisian because he had lost his best boy and his best cow. A susceptible youth drowned himself because his sweetheart jilted him in poetry. But perhaps the most inconsequent case of all was that of the New Yorker who took his life because he had a mortal fear of death.

The methods employed show no less diversity, though shooting seems to have had the preference, being employed in 484 cases, poisoning in 372, hanging in 267, and drowning in 151. The pistol was usually selected by Americans and poison by Frenchmen. One man took his departure by jumping into a furnace, and one cheerful Californian blew himself to pieces with giant powder. The largest proportion of suicides is accredited to Colorado, where the ratio is one in 8000, and the smallest to Mississippi, where it is one in 380,000. The average of suicides throughout the southern states is small, owing, it is said, to the large colored population with whom self-murder is infrequent. In New York one in every 36,000 committed felo de se. The rate for the entire country is 32 per 1,000,000, according to the figures here cited, though in all probability, it is really far greater. At all events it is great enough to cause serious concern to the philanthropist and the legislator.

Arrangement of Rooms.

Give your apartments expression, character. Rooms which mean nothing are cheerless, indeed. Study light and shade, and the combination and arrangement of drapery, furniture and pictures. Allow nothing to look isolated, but let everything present the air of sociability. Observe a room immediately after a number of people have left it, and then, as you arrange the furniture, disturb as little as possible the relative positions of the chairs, ottomans and sofas. Place two or three chairs in a conversational attitude in some cheery corner, an ottoman within easy distance of a sofa, a chair near your stand of stereoscopic views or engravings, and one where a good light will fall on the book which you may reach from the table near. Make little studies of effect which shall repay the more than usual observer, and do not leave it possible for one to make the criticism which applies to many homes, even of wealth and elegance, "Fine carpets, handsome drapery, a few pictures, and elegant furniture, but how dreary!" The chilling atmosphere is felt at once, and we cannot divest ourselves of the idea that we must maintain a stiff and severe demeanor, to accord with the spirit of the place. Make your homes, then, so easy and cheerful that, if we visit you, we may be joyous and unrestrained, and not feel ourselves out of harmony with our surroundings.—[*Art Review.*

Learning to Swim.

The greatest difficulty to the beginner is to learn to keep the proper position of the body after attaining it. This difficulty can only be overcome by using the proper stroke after having placed the body in the correct position.

In the use of the arms, the only direction that can be given is to remember that, when the arms are thrust forward at the beginning of the stroke, such positions of the elbows and hands should be taken as will make the least resistance to the water. To accomplish this, the hands should be placed palm to palm, and the elbows made to come quite close together, starting them from under the chest. In making the effective part of the stroke, our object is to get a forward motion only. The arms and hands should be so placed as to produce the greatest resistance upon the water. To accomplish this, the palms of the hands should be thrown outward, and the plane of the direction of the stroke of the arms made parallel to the surface of the water.

The most important and the most often defective point in swimming is the mode of using the legs. It would be well for a beginner to observe the swimming of a frog, for undoubtedly the same method of using the legs should be adopted by man as is displayed in the model swimming of that amphibian.

In analyzing the stroke of the frog, we notice that there is no vertical motion; the whole direction of the force is in a plane exactly horizontal, and is accomplished by virtually opening and closing the space between the knees—offering the sole of the foot as a resistance while kicking, and placing the feet in a position of least resistance while recovering.

In accomplishing the first of these conditions—the opening and the closing of the space between the knees—the knees should be thrown out, and the contraction of the legs made slowly, in order to cause as little resistance as possible to the headway already attained.

It will be found that, if we alternate the stroke of the arms and legs by giving propulsion with one while recovering with the other, a more constant buoyancy will be attained, and, for long swims, it will be found far less fatiguing.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

Knowledge in a Nut-Shell.

A cubit is two feet.
A pace is three feet.
A fathom is six feet.
A palm is three inches.
A league is three miles.
There are 2750 languages.
A great cubit is eleven feet.
Two persons die every second.
Bran, twenty pounds per bushel.
Sound moves 743 miles per hour.
A square mile contains 640 acres.
A barrel of ice contains 600 pounds.
Slow rivers flow five miles per hour.
A barrel of pork weighs 200 pounds.
A barrel of flour weighs 196 pounds.
An acre contains 4840 square yards.
Oats, thirty-three pounds per bushel.
Barley, forty-eight pounds per bushel.
A firkin of butter weighs 56 pounds.
A hand (horse measure) is four inches.
A span is ten and seven-eighth inches.
A rifle ball moves 1000 miles per hour.
A storm blows thirty-six miles per hour.
A rapid river flows seven miles per hour.
Buckwheat, fifty-two pounds per bushel.
Electricity moves 228,000 miles per hour.
A hurricane moves eighty miles per hour.
Coarse salt, eighty-five pounds per bushel.
A tub of butter weighs eighty-four pounds.
The average human life is thirty-one years.
Timothy seed, forty-five pounds per bushel.
The first steamboat plied the Hudson in 1807.
The first horse railroad was built in 1826-'27.
A day's journey is thirty-three and one-eighth miles.

NITRO-GLYCERINE.

Some Singular Stories Concerning Tremendous Explosive Force.

A gentleman well acquainted with the properties of nitro-glycerine says of this terrible explosive:

"I have had a good deal to do with nitro-glycerine. I did some important government work, such as the making of breakwaters, where the rock was brought to me in large pieces, and we had to blow it up, and used nitro-glycerine for that purpose. It is the most destructive thing you can conceive of. A little cartridge of it as thick as the end of a musket barrel dropped to the bottom of an oil well will shatter the most tremendous primitive rock. You can take a piece of it half as big as your hand, and it will blow a rock as big as this room in which we are sitting all to flinders. I can tell you of a very singular property about nitro-glycerine. On one occasion an ordinance was passed in a certain city where I was doing public work, imposing a penalty of $500 for bringing nitro-glycerine within the city limits. I had to have it, so I told my foreman to put that glycerine under my table, at which I sat writing. As it is exploded by concussion, you may imagine that for a few days I was a little skittish. There was enough glycerine there concealed by that tablecloth to have blown up half a dozen blocks of that city. People used to come into my room, sit a few minutes and suddenly one or more would put their hands to their head and complain of headache. Not being subject to headaches myself, I could not understand it. I suppose that from one-half to three-fourths of all my visitors who sat with me more than ten minutes would have those headaches. One day a man came into my office who had been blowing out oil-wells in Pennsylvania. He sat there fifteen minutes and suddenly said, 'Why, I have a headache; you must have nitro-glycerine here.' 'Oh, no,' said I, with a smile. 'Yes,' said he, 'this is a nitro-glycerine headache. I think I smell it, too.' He began to sniff his nose. There is a very slight odor, hardly perceptible, in the stuff, and it looks like a box of lard. With this my visitor lifted the tablecloth and said, 'Have you got it there?' pointing to the boxes. 'Yes,' said I, with a laugh, 'that is nitro-glycerine.' 'Well,' said he, 'it gives the headache to a large proportion of people who sit near it.'"

"Did you have any accidents?" said I.

"No, I did not; but a fellow contractor, who was doing some work in Canada, was driven out of that country by an accident that happened to him in a very simple way. He had been using nitro-glycerine, and it is supposed that some of it got spilled on the tire of a wagon, which was left unmoved for some time. One day he hitched a horse to the wagon and started to drive it off, and then that small amount of stuff adhering to the tire blew up and really destroyed two-thirds of that little town. The people around were killed, the hotel was blown to pieces, two or three blocks were devastated, and my associate was unable to do any contracting work in Canada. He hastily sold what he left there to a native, and crossed the river and came away, otherwise they would have sued him for all the damage done to that town."

Shooting a Zebra.

I had sighted a herd feeding and coming toward me. These were the first I had seen so very close, and more beautiful, sleek, well-groomed looking animals I never saw. It seemed almost a pity to lay them low with the bullet. The big stallion of the troop was coming toward me. I fired, he threw up his head and I missed; and away they all went helter-skelter, clattering over the stony ground. I jumped on the mare and galloped after them as hard as I could go, then off again, and as they were disappearing I managed to hit the stallion behind. On again, loading as I galloped; after about six or seven minutes sighted them again. The stallion by this time was in the rear and bleeding. He looked as if he were going to give in. However, after pressing him a little time, I closed up to him, and then at that moment a mare darted out from the herd and tried to make him return; but the pace was too good and he left and gradually edged away from the troop. We were now going as hard as ever we could. I got close up to him, and placing the gun between the ears of my mare fired. He staggered; I fired again, and he rolled over and turned a complete somersault, landing on his back, all his four legs quivering in the air. The mare had to stop suddenly short and throw herself back on her haunches, or she would have been on the top of him. It was a most exciting gallop. The animal was quite dead.—*London Field.*

Hope and Despair.

All upon a summer sea
Sailing in an argosy—
Rebece, lutes and viols sounding,
While the ship o'er wavelets bounding,
Skims the surface of the sea.

All the masts are wreathed with woodbine,
Jessamine and eglantine;
White lilies—reddest roses
Strew the deck in scented posies,
And the cordage is a vine.

Sunlight gleams in golden meshes,
Breaks the foam in pearly tresses,
Through the interlace of flowers—
Breaks the foam in silver showers
All adown the golden meshes.

* * * * * *

Stealing down a gloomy river,
Where dull water grasses quiver,
From a bark come sounds of sorrow,
Never ceasing with the morrow—
Mournful bark upon the river.

Cypress, rosemary and rue,
Branches from the somber yew,
On the deck are withered lying
While the night breeze sadly sighing,
Wafts the odor of the rue.

Sullen clouds obscure the moon,
Darkness cometh all too soon!
Black the clouds and black the river,
Black the bark and oh, the shiver
As it sinks beneath the moon!

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

A sound education can only be obtained from a music master.

"Come around next stewsday," said the hotel cook to the oysterman.

It is not exactly polite to refer to a deceased person as your warm friend.

A Western man claims to have buried twenty wives. He is a grave-digger, and they were not his own.

A rather cynical lady, somewhat of a flirt, says most men, like colds, are very easily caught, difficult to get rid of.

A professor is lecturing on "After Man—What?" We are not good on conundrums and give it up, unless it is his coat-tails.

When a woman chases a tramp out of the back yard with a kettle of boiling water in her hand, can you speak of her as being in hot pursuit?

The waiter inferred that the guest had taken a little something before supper from the mere fact of his ordering "tied fraters and chork pops."

A man has invented a chair that can be adjusted in 800 different positions, and yet a man who suspected his wife was going to ask him about where he was the night before, couldn't get into a position in that chair which seemed comfortable.

Conjugal affection depends largely upon mutual confidence. "I make it a rule to tell my wife everything that happens. In this way, we avoid any misunderstanding," said a wiseacre to a friend. Not to be outdone in generosity, the good friend replied: "Well, sir, you are not so open and frank as I am, for I tell my wife a great many things that never happen."

An Astrologer Dead.

Andrew Jaquith, who died at the St. James Hotel, Washington, D. C., recently, was better known as Prof. George Greggs, the astrologist. He had an office where he received visits daily from numbers of persons who sought to know from him something of the future. Mr. Jaquith for a short time was a dry-goods clerk in Boston, but from a child he had taken an interest in what he called the "science of astrology," and after having read much on the subject, he set himself up about eight or ten years ago as a "professor." His reputation quickly grew, and he made money. In 1878 he came to New York and opened an office with even greater success. Not only was he visited by women and men who might be expected to be credulous, but among his patrons were bankers and brokers and professional men, who sought his assistance in their speculations. Some of them are said to have paid him a regular weekly salary and to have visited him every day. His friends tell wonderful stories of his predictions, one of them having been, it is said, the assassination of Garfield. The estimates placed upon the value of his practice vary, but $50 a day is considered not extravagant, as his clients extended throughout this country and parts of England. He is said to have cast 20,000 horoscopes. For the past two years Mr. Jaquith was in poor health, and he told his friends that he could not possibly live until 1884. He went to Washington some three weeks ago and died of consumption

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Professor Thurston, of the Steven's institute of technology at Hoboken, laughs at the idea, recently promulgated, that the obelisk in Central park is a concrete structure which can be easily reproduced in native materials. He had a piece of its companion, the Thames embankment obelisk, which consists of silex, mica and beautiful crystals of œthoclase feldspar—in fact, a superior quantity of granite.

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The Millheim Journal.

DEININGER & BUMILLER, Editors and Proprietors. A PAPER FOR THE HOME CIRCLE. Terms, $1.00 Per Year in Advance.

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NEWSPAPER LAWS.
If subscribers order the discontinuation of newspapers, the publishers may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.
If subscribers refuse or neglect to take their newspapers from the office to which they are sent, they are held responsible until they have settled the bills and ordered them discontinued.
If subscribers move to other places without informing the publisher, and the newspapers are sent to the former place of residence, they are then responsible.

ADVERTISING RATES:

	1 wk.	1 mo.	3mos.	6 mos.	1 year
1 square	$1 00	$ 3 00	$ 3 00	$ 4 00	$ 6 00
¼ column	3 00	4 00	6 00	10 00	15 00
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1 column	8 00	13 00	20 00	35 00	60 00

One inch makes a square. Administrators and Executors' Notices $2.50. Transient advertisements and locals 10 cents per line for first insertion and 5 cents per line for each additional insertion.

Take Courage.

Be brave, O heart, and fear not earthly shame,
Cringe not to men, but make thyself a name.

Take up thy cross, and walk erect through life,
Fight for the truth, however fierce the strife.

Yield to no folly, crush thy tempting sin,
And heed no murmur of complaint within.

Bend meekly down to sorrow's chastening rod
And chafe not at the wise decrees of God.

Slay thy most selfish and presumptuous will;
Whate'er thy burden, bear it, and be still.

Lift thy sad, doubting eyes to God above,
Know that his name and nature both are love.

Love is the guardian of the gate of heaven,
Through love alone thy name shall be forgiven.

But if thou hatest, even in a thought,
Apparent virtues will avail thee naught.

Love God, thy maker; love thy fellow-men;
Love without stint; thou shalt not love in vain.

Rouse thee, O heart! and do thy work in faith;
Love is the conqueror over sin and death.

And when thou art free to seek the native skies
Thou shalt find love the light of paradise.

—*Countess Corelli.*

Saved by His Sister.

"Ahem, Lysander!" said Miss Catherine Southernwood, one morning, as she poured out her brother's third cup of coffee, while he drenched his last buckwheat-cake with a sea of maple syrup. "I was a-thinking, Lysander, since you have set your heart on marrying that Jones girl" (Lysander, figuratively, pricked up his ears at this announcement, for Miss Catherine had been bitterly opposed to the idea of her good-looking bachelor brother consigning his heart and fortune to the tender mercies of the "Jones girl") "I was a-thinking," she went on, deliberately, "that mebbe, seeing they're so kind of pinched fur means, that I might get Olympia to come and stay awhile this fall, and help me about the housework. There'll be a heap to do, with the apple-butter to make, and the like; and, besides, I need some help in the kitchen. Cookin' is gettin' to be hard work for me now. But there's one thing about it, Lysander," she continued, as her brother signified his willing consent and gratitude—"you must promise me that you won't ask her to marry you while she is staying here. It would be very unproper, you know."

Lysander promised, and went out to harness the mare, as Miss Catherine had decided to drive over at once, and bring Miss Jones back with her.

She smiled grimly as her brother strode away, whistling.

"The shortest cut ain't allus the nearest road home," she said, complacently. "And there's more ways of killing a cat than feeding it to death with beefsteak. There's Huldah Rush is worth a dozen of that girl! But, la! Lysander is as blind as a bat! Never could see an inch before his nose!"

"Astonishing how Sister Catherine has come around at last!" thought Mr. Southernwood to himself. "At first she couldn't bear the idee of me a-marrying Olympia Jones, and now she's actually a-going to have her in the house. But that's just like a woman! Let 'em see you will have your own way, and not be led around by the nose, and they'll give right up and be as mellow as a fall apple. But I am glad Catherine thought of getting Olympia here this fall. It'll be a help to 'em both, for the Joneses are poor. But I don't care a rush for that! I'd rather have a poor girl, anyhow, than a fine lady, that didn't know how to make up a feather-bed or fry a slapjack. I like a woman that can bustle around and see to things, even if she don't have to do 'em herself—one that can make a pat of butter, or pick a goose, or spin a hank of yarn, if need be. And I like to see a woman look neat," he went on, as he curried the dappled mare and rubbed her down with a wisp of hay. "And Olympia always looks as neat as a new pin when I call there. Anyhow, I do hope she'll come!" he added, anxiously.

Of course Olympia would go! And she ran quickly up stairs to pack up her clothes.

"It's a mighty good chance for me," she thought, as she brushed her curls before the little looking-glass; "and I'll improve it, too! But I'll not help with the house-work long," she added. "Wait till I get to be mistress up there, and see who'll do house-work then!"

Lysander's heart gave a jump as the wagon hove in sight with its two occupants, and visions of the blissful weeks to come danced through his mind. He was so embarrassed and overcome with delight at the coquetish smile Olympia bestowed on him that he hardly had presence of mind enough to let down the bars for them to pass through.

"Now, Olympia," bustled Miss Catherine, when they had laid off their hats and shawls, "it's time we begun dinner. Lysander must hev it at twelve o'clock, precisely, or he thinks he's killed. There's a couple of pullets in the coop, out in the chip-yard," she added, tying a clean check-apron round her waist. "You may wring their necks, and git 'em ready fur roasting, while I start up a fire in the cook-stove."

Olympia looked at her pink calico dress, with its flounces and ruffles and wondered if Miss Catherine would offer her a check apron, too. But Miss Catherine did no such thing, and Olympia wrung the chickens' necks and prepared them for the oven, with rather a cross look shadowing her pretty face.

"Got 'em in the oven?" asked Miss Catherine, sharply. "Then you kin mix up a batch of biscuits while I make the johnny-cake. Lysander allus must hev two kinds of bread fur dinner, or he can't eat," she explained.

"Humph!" thought Olympia. "He won't get two kinds of bread for dinner when I'm the mistress here, I can tell him!"

But she turned to the bread-tray without a word.

By the time the biscuits were in the oven the waist and front breadths of Olympia's dress looked considerably the worse for the morning's campaign.

Miss Catherine blew the dinner-horn at the usual hour, and Lysander appeared punctally at twelve o'clock.

But for some reason or other dinner was a half-hour later than usual, and when it was finally dished and brought to the table, the biscuits proved to be underdone and the chickens roasted to a crisp.

"Had bad luck with your biscuits, didn't you, Catharine?" said her brother, making a wry face at the yellow streak of saleratus he found on breaking open one of the leaden lumps; but Miss Catherine smiled leniently.

"Olympia had bad luck with her biscuits," she said: "but I think my bread is as good as usual," and she passed him a square of light, golden-hued corn-bread more tempting than pound-cake.

Lysander left his biscuit untasted, but cast a glance of compassion at Olympia.

"Accidents will happen," he said, consolingly, though he could not help noticing a sullen look on Miss Jones's face in spite of the smile she flashed at him. He noticed also the tumbled curls and soiled, untidy dress.

"Have some cold mutton, Lysander," said his sister, "if you can't eat any of the chicken. Olympia will learn how to cook after awhile."

So it was Olympia who burned the chickens!

Lysander finished his dinner in silence, though he still made excuses for all shortcomings.

Olympia changed her soiled dress before tea-time, and was beaming with smiles when Lysander took his seat at the table. But the tea had a wishy-washy taste, the butter-dish was smeared and untidy, and the apple-sauce was insipid and flavorless. The biscuits were light and puffy this time, for Miss Catherine had made them herself.

Lysander had a good disposition, but unpalatable food will disorder the best-regulated liver and upset the temper of an angel, and Miss Catherine soon discovered a fresh wrinkle over her brother's nose.

One morning, Lysander strode into the kitchen, where his sister was mixing light bread—for she could not trust it to Olympia, who had already spoiled two batches, which had to be thrown to the pigs.

"Catherine," whispered Lysander, hurriedly, "the minister's folks are coming up the lane! Of course they'll spend the day, and do, pray, Catherine, cook the dinner yourself! Don't let us be disgraced in their eyes!"

Miss Catherine saw her opportunity and seized it.

"Cook the dinner myself! Dear me, Lysander, how kin I?" she asked. "We must have turkey, of course, and mashed potatoes, and pumpkin pies and a steamed batter-pudding, with lemon-sauce, and cabbage-salad! Besides, who will entertain the visitors while I'm in the kitchen? Olympia?

"Olympia? Pshaw! She can't do anything but giggle!" growled Lysander, savagely, much to his sister's amusement.

"I'll tell you what Lysander," said Miss Catherine, reflectively, "I must have same help, and if you'll just saddle the mare and lead her around for Huldah Rush, I'm sure she'll come."

And Lysander hastened to do his sister's bidding.

Dinner was on the table at precisely twelve o'clock, and the Rev. Mr. Shepherd and his family testified to the excellence of the richly-browned turkey, juicy and unctious, the mashed potatoes and gravy, the golden-hued pies, and the yellow-batter pudding, with its rich sauce—to say nothing of light, flaky rolls and fresh butter.

And when, after dinner, Lysander stepped into the dining-room for a pitcher of water, he could not help observing the contrast between Huldah's satin-smooth braids and snowy neck-ruffle, and Olympia's tawny ribbons and browzy hair.

"Olympia," said Miss Catherine, a couple of weeks later, as she took a folded paper from the bureau draw, "here's a present I've got for you—a new dress! It's basket cloth. And there's some blue trimmings and silk buttons for you. And—and, Olympia, I shan't need you any longer, for my brother is going to be married to-morrow to Miss Huldah Rush, and she's a powerful good housekeeper you know.

"Just what I thought," said Mrs. Jones, when her daughter appeared with her bundle of clothes. "You allus was lazy and slovenly, an' allus will be, I reckon."

"I'm sorry I went there now," grumbled Olympia. "It's all that plagued old maid's fault, I know!"

And it was Miss Catherine's management that saved her brother from that snare; but he never suspected it of course.—*Helen W. Clark.*

How to Obtain Government Land.

There are four principal methods of acquiring land from the United States government, namely, homesteading, pre-emption, tree-culture and purchase.

The timber-culture act is liberal in its provisions. Under it any person may get a farm of 160 acres or less. He may do this, and also acquire title to another 160 acres, under the homestead or pre-emption law, but he cannot make use of both the homestead and pre-emption methods, except in the territories, nor can he use either of those methods twice. If the tree-claim contains the maximum entry of 160 acres, at least five acres must be plowed within one year from date of entry; the second year five acres must be cultivated and another five acres plowed; the third year the first five acres must be planted in timber, seeds or cuttings, and the second five acres cultivated; the fourth year the second five acres must be planted in timber, seeds or cuttings, making at the end of the fourth year ten acres thus planted. These must be carefully cultivated and protected for four years more, at the end of which time, on making due proof that at least 2700 trees were planted upon each acre, and at the time of making proof at least 675 thrifty trees are growing upon each acre, a patent for the land may be obtained. Perfect good faith must be observed. If the trees, or any of them, are destroyed one year they must be replanted the next. If grasshoppers or drouth destroy the trees, seeds or cuttings, for one year or a term of years, the time for planting is extended one year for every year that they are so destroyed. The land office fee for entry of 160 acres is $14. Only western prairie or treeless lands may be taken by this method. The trees planted must be those properly called timber trees, and among these the cottonwood is recognized.

Origin of Ensilage.

Mr. L. P Muirhead, of Kilcreggan writing to the North British *Agriculturalist* upon the origin and practice of ensilage says: "Sauerkraut! Yes, that's it. What is good for man is good for beast. I'll try it anyhow. So thought an old German farmer one wet season eighty years ago; only, instead of cabbage he used grass, clover and vetches, omitted the pepper corns, and used a pit in the ground instead of the family barrel or crook (irdene hagen). Some years after such words as 'salzfutter' (salted fodder), 'sauer-futter' (pickled fodder), and 'vieh-sost' (cattle salad), might be heard among the farmers of Germany and East Prussia, where the practice first obtained a hold, thereafter being carried by emigrants to America, and gradually finding its way among the Dutch and French nearer home. About 1850 it came into notice in Scotland. The Rev. John M. Wilson, at that time an authority on things agricultural, gave so full an account of it as to be well worthy reproduction." Mr. Muirhead quotes the lengthy description which answers to the method of curing grasses now known as ensilage. Referring to Mr. Sala's recent note on the word ensilage in the *Illustrated News*, Mr. Muirhead says: "It seems to be an Americanism, probably a corruption of the German 'enisalzen,' to pickle, or the Spanish 'ensalada' salted, from which the English word salad is derived. Possibly salad pit for the receptacle, pickling for the process, and cow salad for fodder would be more satisfactory."

SELF-MURDER.

Statistics of Suicide in the United States.

Germany, it is said, is becoming seriously alarmed at the constant increase of suicides among all classes of her population. In Berlin hardly a day passes without one or more. With us in the United States popular attention is not so much directed to the subject, largely, no doubt, because owing to the incompleteness of our methods of gathering and tabulating vital statistics, the subject is not brought before us with such startling distinctness. But it may well be asked whether suicide is not increasing here, too, in a way to justify the most secret apprehension.

The New York *Chronicle*, for two years past, has kept a record of suicides in the United States compiled from the columns of the newspapers. These data are necessarily very imperfect, but they serve to give an idea of the extent to which self-murder is resorted to in this country and of the rapidity of its increase. For the year ending March, 1882, 817 suicides are recorded, while for the eleven months ending with February, 1883, there are 1606, an increase of nearly one hundred per cent. The greatest number took place in the summer months, 514; the smallest in the winter, 280. This accords with the view of Dr. John G. Lee, coroner's physician of Philadelphia, who explains the frequency of suicide in the spring and summer months, by reference to the fluctuations of the thermometer and barometer. As between the sexes, nearly four times as many men as women committed suicide, the proportion being 1217 to 349.

In point of nationality the lead is taken by Americans with 603, Germans coming next with 482, then English with 142 and Irish with 127. As to occupations one is surprised to find that farmers are largely in the majority, no less than 205 of them having of their own accord shuffled off this mortal coil, while the next greatest number, that of merchants, foots up only 80. Of journalists it is agreeable to observe there are only four. Married life seems to conduce to self-destruction, there being in the list 476 husbands and 178 wives as opposed to 296 bachelors and 121 maids. Ages ranged from ten years to ninety-three, the largest number, 165, coming between twenty and thirty. Family troubles head the list of causes, followed by sickness, with 158; insanity 156, dissipation 131, and business troubles 127. Other reasons assigned are of the most whimsical nature. A North Carolinian committed suicide because his mule died, and an Illinoisian because he had lost his best boy and his best cow. A susceptible youth drowned himself because his sweetheart jilted him in poetry. But perhaps the most inconsequent case of all was that of the New Yorker who took his life because he had a mortal fear of death.

The methods employed show no less diversity, though shooting seems to have had the preference, being employed in 484 cases, poisoning in 372, hanging in 267, and drowning in 151. The pistol was usually selected by Americans and poison by Frenchmen. One man took his departure by jumping into a furnace, and one cheerful Californian blew himself to pieces with giant powder. The largest proportion of suicides is accredited to Colorado, where the ratio is one in 8000, and the smallest to Mississippi, where it is one in 380,000. The average of suicides throughout the southern states is small, owing, it is said, to the large colored population with whom self-murder is infrequent. In New York one in every 36,000 committed felo de se. The rate for the entire country is 32 per 1,000,000, according to the figures here cited, though in all probability, it is really far greater. At all events it is great enough to cause serious concern to the philanthropist and the legislator.

Arrangement of Rooms.

Give your apartments expression, character. Rooms which mean nothing are cheerless, indeed. Study light and shade, and the combination and arrangement of drapery, furniture and pictures. Allow nothing to look isolated, but let everything present the air of sociability. Observe a room immediately after a number of people have left it, and then, as you arrange the furniture, disturb as little as possible the relative positions of the chairs, ottomans and sofas. Place two or three chairs in a conversational attitude in some cheery corner, an ottoman within easy distance of a sofa, a chair near your stand of stereoscopic views or engravings, and one where a good light will fall on the book which you may reach from the table near. Make little studies of effect which shall repay the more than usual observer, and do not leave it possible for one to make the criticism which applies to many homes, even of wealth and elegance, "Fine carpets, handsome drapery, a few pictures, and elegant furniture, but how dreary!" The chilling atmosphere is felt at once, and we cannot divest ourselves of the idea that we must maintain a stiff and severe demeanor, to accord with the spirit of the place. Make your homes, then, so easy and cheerful that, if we visit you, we may be joyous and unrestrained, and not feel ourselves out of harmony with our surroundings.—[*Art Review.*

Learning to Swim.

The greatest difficulty to the beginner is to learn to keep the proper position of the body after attaining it. This difficulty can only be overcome by using the proper stroke after having placed the body in the correct position.

In the use of the arms, the only direction that can be given is to remember that, when the arms are thrust forward at the beginning of the stroke, such positions of the elbows and hands should be taken as will make the least resistance to the water. To accomplish this, the hands should be placed palm to palm, and the elbows made to come quite close together, starting them from under the chest. In making the effective part of the stroke, our object is to get a forward motion only. The arms and hands should be so placed as to produce the greatest resistance upon the water. To accomplish this, the palms of the hands should be thrown outward, and the plane of the direction of the stroke of the arms made parallel to the surface of the water.

The most important and the most often defective point in swimming is the mode of using the legs. It would be well for a beginner to observe the swimming of a frog, for undoubtedly the same method of using the legs should be adopted by man as is displayed in the model swimming of that amphibian.

In analyzing the stroke of the frog, we notice that there is no vertical motion; the whole direction of the force is in a plane exactly horizontal, and is accomplished by virtually opening and closing the space between the knees—offering the sole of the foot as a resistance while kicking, and placing the feet in a position of least resistance while recovering.

In accomplishing the first of these conditions—the opening and the closing of the space between the knees—the knees should be thrown out, and the contraction of the legs made slowly, in order to cause as little resistance as possible to the headway already attained.

It will be found that, if we alternate the stroke of the arms and legs by giving propulsion with one while recovering with the other, a more constant buoyancy will be attained, and, for long swims, it will be found far less fatiguing.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

Knowledge in a Nut-Shell.

A cubit is two feet.
A pace is three feet.
A fathom is six feet.
A palm is three inches.
A league is three miles.
There are 2750 languages.
A great cubit is eleven feet.
Two persons die every second.
Bran, twenty pounds per bushel.
Sound moves 743 miles per hour.
A square mile contains 640 acres.
A barrel of ice contains 600 pounds.
Slow rivers flow five miles per hour.
A barrel of pork weighs 200 pounds.
A barrel of flour weighs 196 pounds.
An acre contains 4840 square yards.
Oats, thirty-three pounds per bushel.
Barley, forty-eight pounds per bushel.
A firkin of butter weighs 56 pounds.
A hand (horse measure) is four inches.
A span is ten and seven-eighth inches.
A rifle ball moves 1000 miles per hour.
A storm blows thirty-six miles per hour.
A rapid river flows seven miles per hour.
Buckwheat, fifty-two pounds per bushel.
Electricity moves 228,000 miles per hour.
A hurricane moves eighty miles per hour.
Coarse salt, eighty-five pounds per bushel.
A tub of butter weighs eighty-four pounds.
The average human life is thirty-one years.
Timothy seed, forty-five pounds per bushel.
The first steamboat plied the Hudson in 1807.
The first horse railroad was built in 1826-'27.
A day's journey is thirty-three and one-eighth miles.

NITRO-GLYCERINE.

Some Singular Stories Concerning Tremendous Explosive Force.

A gentleman well acquainted with the properties of nitro-glycerine says of this terrible explosive:

"I have had a good deal to do with nitro-glycerine. I did some important government work, such as the making of breakwaters, where the rock was brought to me in large pieces, and we had to blow it up, and used nitro-glycerine for that purpose. It is the most destructive thing you can conceive of. A little cartridge of it as thick as the end of a musket barrel dropped to the bottom of an oil well will shatter the most tremendous primitive rock. You can take a piece of it half as big as your hand, and it will blow a rock as big as this room in which we are sitting all to flinders. I can tell you of a very singular property about nitro-glycerine. On one occasion an ordinance was passed in a certain city where I was doing public work, imposing a penalty of $500 for bringing nitro-glycerine within the city limits. I had to have it, so I told my foreman to put that glycerine under my table, at which I sat writing. As it is exploded by concussion, you may imagine that for a few days I was a little skittish. There was enough glycerine there concealed by that tablecloth to have blown up half a dozen blocks of that city. People used to come into my room, sit a few minutes and suddenly one or more would put their hands to their head and complain of headache. Not being subject to headaches myself, I could not understand it. I suppose that from one-half to three-fourths of all my visitors who sat with me more than ten minutes would have those headaches. One day a man came into my office who had been blowing out oil-wells in Pennsylvania. He sat there fifteen minutes and suddenly said, 'Why, I have a headache; you must have nitro-glycerine here.' 'Oh, no,' said I, with a smile. 'Yes,' said he, 'this is a nitro-glycerine headache. I think I smell it, too.' He began to sniff his nose. There is a very slight odor, hardly perceptible, in the stuff, and it looks like a box of lard. With this my visitor lifted the tablecloth and said, 'Have you got it there?' pointing to the boxes. 'Yes,' said I, with a laugh, 'that is nitro-glycerine.' 'Well,' said he, 'it gives the headache to a large proportion of people who sit near it.'"

"Did you have any accidents?" said I.

"No, I did not; but a fellow contractor, who was doing some work in Canada, was driven out of that country by an accident that happened to him in a very simple way. He had been using nitro-glycerine, and it is supposed that some of it got spilled on the tire of a wagon, which was left unmoved for some time. One day he hitched a horse to the wagon and started to drive it off, and then that small amount of stuff adhering to the tire blew up and really destroyed two-thirds of that little town. The people around were killed, the hotel was blown to pieces, two or three blocks were devastated, and my associate was unable to do any contracting work in Canada. He hastily sold what he left there to a native, and crossed the river and came away, otherwise they would have sued him for all the damage done to that town."

Shooting a Zebra.

I had sighted a herd feeding and coming toward me. These were the first I had seen so very close, and more beautiful, sleek, well-groomed looking animals I never saw. It seemed almost a pity to lay them low with the bullet. The big stallion of the troop was coming toward me. I fired, he threw up his head and I missed; and away they all went helter-skelter, clattering over the stony ground. I jumped on the mare and galloped after them as hard as I could go, then off again, and as they were disappearing I managed to hit the stallion behind. On again, loading as I galloped; after about six or seven minutes sighted them again. The stallion by this time was in the rear and bleeding. He looked as if he were going to give in. However, after pressing him a little time, I closed up to him, and then at that moment a mare darted out from the herd and tried to make him return; but the pace was too good and he left and gradually edged away from the troop. We were now going as hard as ever we could. I got close up to him, and placing the gun between the ears of my mare fired. He staggered; I fired again, and he rolled over and turned a complete somersault, landing on his back, all his four legs quivering in the air. The mare had to stop suddenly short and throw herself back on her haunches, or she would have been on the top of him. It was a most exciting gallop. The animal was quite dead.—*London Field.*

Hope and Despair.

All upon a summer sea
Sailing in an argosy—
Rebecc, lutes and viols sounding,
While the ship o'er wavelets bounding,
Skims the surface of the sea.

All the masts are wreathed with woodbine,
Jessamine and eglantine;
White lilies—ruddest roses
Strew the deck in scented posies,
And the cordage is a vine.

Sunlight gleams in golden meshes,
Breaks the foam in pearly tresses,
Through the interlace of flowers—
Breaks the foam in silver showers
All adown the golden meshes.

* * * * *

Stealing down a gloomy river,
Where dull water grasses quiver,
From a bark come sounds of sorrow,
Never ceasing with the morrow—
Mournful bark upon the river.

Cypress, rosemary and rue,
Branches from the somber yew,
On the deck are withered lying
While the night breeze sadly sighing,
Wafts the odor of the rue.

Sullen clouds obscure the moon,
Darkness cometh all too soon!
Black the clouds and black the river,
Black the bark and oh, the shiver
As it sinks beneath the moon!

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

A sound education can only be obtained from a music master.

"Come around next stewsday," said the hotel cook to the oysterman.

It is not exactly polite to refer to a deceased person as your warm friend.

A Western man claims to have buried twenty wives. He is a grave-digger, and they were not his own.

A rather cynical lady, somewhat of a flirt, says most men, like colds, are very easily caught, difficult to get rid of.

A professor is lecturing on "After Man—What?" We are not good on conundrums and give it up, unless it is his coat-tails.

When a woman chases a tramp out of the back yard with a kettle of boiling water in her hand, can you speak of her as being in hot pursuit?

The waiter inferred that the guest had taken a little something before supper from the mere fact of his ordering "tied fraters and chork pops."

A man has invented a chair that can be adjusted in 800 different positions, and yet a man who suspected his wife was going to ask him about where he was the night before, couldn't get into a position in that chair which seemed comfortable.

Conjugal affection depends largely upon mutual confidence. "I make it a rule to tell my wife everything that happens. In this way, we avoid any misunderstanding," said a wiseacre to a friend. Not to be outdone in generosity, the good friend replied: "Well, sir, you are not so open and frank as I am, for I tell my wife a great many things that never happen."

An Astrologer Dead.

Andrew Jaquith, who died at the St. James Hotel, Washington, D. C., recently, was better known as Prof. George Greggs, the astrologist. He had an office where he received visits daily from numbers of persons who sought to know from him something of the future. Mr. Jaquith for a short time was a dry-goods clerk in Boston, but from a child he had taken an interest in what he called the "science of astrology," and after having read much on the subject, he set himself up about eight or ten years ago as a "professor." His reputation quickly grew, and he made money. In 1878 he came to New York and opened an office with even greater success. Not only was he visited by women and men who might be expected to be credulous, but among his patrons were bankers and brokers and professional men, who sought his assistance in their speculations. Some of them are said to have paid him a regular weekly salary and to have visited him every day. His friends tell wonderful stories of his predictions, one of them having been, it is said, the assassination of Garfield. The estimates placed upon the value of his practice vary, but $50 a day is considered not extravagant, as his clients extended throughout this country and parts of England. He is said to have cast 20,000 horoscopes. For the past two years Mr. Jaquith was in poor health, and he told his friends that he could not possibly live until 1884. He went to Washington some three weeks ago and died of consumption

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Professor Thurston, of the Steven's institute of technology at Hoboken, laughs at the idea, recently promulgated, that the obelisk in Central park is a concrete structure which can be easily reproduced in native materials. He had a piece of its companion, the Thames embankment obelisk, which consists of silex, mica and beautiful crystals of œthoclase feldspar—in fact, a superior quantity of granite.

The Millheim Journal.

THURSDAY, MAY 24TH, 1883.

BY DEININGER & BUMILLER.

Church & Sunday School Directory.

Evangelical.

Revs. B. Hengst and H. A. Benfer, Preach's

Rev. H. A. Benfer will preach next Sunday evening, English.

unday School, 1½P. M.—Rev. C. F. Gephart, Supt

Missionary Society meets on the third Monday evening of each month.

Methodist.

Rev. Furman Adams Preacher-in-charge.

Sunday School at 10½ A. M.—D. A Musser, Sup't

Reformed.

Rev. Zwingli A. Yearick, Pastor.

Preaching at Aaronsburg next Sunday morning—German.

Mite society meets regularly on the first Tuesday evening of each month.

United Brethren.

Rev. J. G. W. Herald, Preacher-in-charge.

Regular preaching next Sunday morning.

Sunday School, 9 A. M.—A. R. Alexander, Supt

Lutheran.

Rev. John Tomlinson, Pastor.—

Preaching in Aaronsburg next Sunday morning—German.

Sunday School at 9½ A.M. B. O. Deininger, Supt.

The Augsburg Bible Class meets every Saturday evening at 7 o'clock.

Ladies' Mite Society meets on the first Monday evening of each month.

Lodge & Society Directory.

Millheim Lodge, No. 955, I. O. O. F. meets in their hall, Penn Street, every Saturday evening. Rebecca Degree Meeting every Thursday on or before the full moon of each month.

W. HARTMAN, Sec. E. W. MAUCK, N. G.

Providence Grange, No. 217 P. of H., meets in Alexander's block on the second Saturday of each month at 1½ P. M., and on the fourth Saturday of each month at 1½ P. M.

D. L. ZERBY, Sec. T. G. ERHARD, Master.

The Millheim B. & L. Association meets in the Penn street school house on the evening of the second Monday of each month.

A. WALTER, Sec. B. O. DEININGER, Prest.

The Millheim Cornet Band meets in the Town Hall on Monday and Thursday evenings.

J. W. Foote, Sec. D. I. Brown Pres't.

Centre County Democratic Committee for 1883.

DISTRICT.		NAME.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Bellefonte	N. W.	J. M. Kelchline,	Bellefonte
"	S. W.	Chas Smith,	"
"	W. W.	S. A. McQuistion,	"
Howard	boro.	Ira C. Leathers,	Howard
Milesburg	"	James P. Jones,	Milesburg
Millheim	"	F. P. Musser,	Millheim
Philipsburg	1 W.	C. G. Herlinger,	Philipsburg
"	2 W.	Sol Schmidt,	"
"	3 W.	A. V. Carpenter,	"
Unionville	boro.	P. J. McDonald,	Fleming
Benner	twp.	Wm. Ishler,	Bellefonte
Boggs	"	Frank F. Adams,	Milesburg
Burnside	"	Henry Meeker,	Pine Glenn
College	"	John Roop,	Lemont
Curtin	"	John McCloskey,	Roland
Ferguson	O. P.	J. T. McCormick,	State College
"	N. P.	I. W. Walker,	Rock Springs
Gregg	S. P.	John Coldron	Spring Mills
"	N. P.	Wm. Luce,	Farmers' Mills
Haines	E. P.	L. B. Stover,	Woodward
"	W. P.	Geo. Bower,	Aaronsburg
Half Moon	twp.	J. H. Griffin,	Stormstown
Harris	"	D. W. Meyer,	Boalsburg
Howard	"	John Glenn,	Howard
Huston	"	John L. Miles,	Julian
Liberty	"	James P. Lojan,	Blanchard
Marion	"	A. J. Hoy,	Walker
Miles	"	Ellis Shafer,	Madisonburg
Patton	"	Agnew Sellers, Jr	Filmore
Penn	"	P. H. Stover,	Coburn
Potter	N. P.	D. J. Meyer,	Centre Hall
"	S. P.	Samuel Slack	Tusseyville
Rush	N. P.	William Cullen,	Philipsburg
"	S. P.	J. T. Everly,	Sandy Ridge
Snow Shoe	twp.	Wm. R. Haynes,	Snow Shoe
Spring	"	E. C. Wood,	Bellefonte
Taylor	"	Hepburn Blowers,	Fowler
Union	"	S. K. Emerick,	Fleming
Walker	"	Jos. Emerick,	Hublersburg
Worth	"	M. S. Spotts,	Port Matilda

WM. C. HEINLE, Chairman.

W. MILES WALKER, Secretary.

Both houses of the state legislature have agreed to adjourn finally on Wednesday June 6th. It appears extremely doubtful whether the legislation of a public character so much needed and so confidently expected by the people, will be reached. Not that there was not ample time to digest and pass all the reform measures so neccessary for the public welfare, but because the time was frittered away uselessly in debate unreasonably lengthy and verbose.

Yet it would be unfair to censure all the members indiscriminately and equally. There are many good men in each house who honestly and conscientiously did their duty, and on the partisan stalwart majority of the senate the sins of omission of the present session principally rest.

According to published interviews and remarks said to have been made, Hon. Chas. S. Wolfe is so Independent this year as he was last. He seems rather to be feeling his way back into the *R*epublican party. If the assertions of leaders of the Stalwarts are worth anything, Mr. Wolfe will not be received back with open arms.—Lewisburg *Journal*

Both branches of the legislature have accepted the invitation to visit Gettysburg on Decoration Day. However much our law makers may differ individually on all other questions it is refreshing to see that whenever invited to a public festivity they work together with a harmony that is truly admirable.

A bill was passed by the legislature and was promptly signed by the Governor to prevent the exemption of property on judgement obtained for $50 or less, for wages for manual labor.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN is not a candidate for president, but a number of distinguished gentlemen are quite willing that he shall be so regarded until they can arrange to become his legatees. This is hardly the way to reach the presidency. Fight under your own colors, gentlemen!

KENTUCKY DEMOCRATS

Hon. J. Proctor Knott Nominaedt for Governor.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 17.—As no ballot was taken after the sixth last night the convention adjourned till ten o'clock this morning. The committee on resolutions have agreed to report the following. "The Kentucky democracy are unalterably opposed to subsides of every description. They believe that all taxation should be for the support of the government." They denounce the tariff act of the last republican congress as a monster piece of injustice and wrong, and they demand of the next democratic house of representatives a measure of relief and reform based upon the organic law of the democratic party declared at St. Louis in 1876 and reaffirmed at Cincinatti in 1880, which requires that all custom house taxation shall be for revenue only. During the seventh ballot, on which the man receiving the lowest number of votes was to be dropped, much confusion existed, which resulted finally in the withdrawal of Owsley, and later on in the retirement of Buckner. A hot fight than began between Knott and Jones, which resulted in the nomination of J. Proctor Knott, Jones having been withdrawn to save a squabble in the party. Knott was declared the nominee for governor.

A Business Reform Governor.

From the Pittsburg evening Telegraph (rep.)

Notwithstanding the condemnation of Mr. McClure there is good reason to believe that Governor Pattison stands well with the democratic masses in this state. The "reform" republicans are dissatisfied because the spoils were not fairly divided, but with a large mass of democrats and independent republican thinkers the watch which the governor is keeping over legislation, the care with which, so far, the constitutional rights of the state and the people are protected, and the strictly business manner in which the departments are administered, have impressed them with the sincerity of the administration however much it may have failed as a political machine. Mr. McClure and Mr. Smith speak for themselves and for any considerable body of citizens. The special reforms in which the two gentlemen are personally interested may have failed under Governor Pattison, but the true reform which the people asked for and, we believe, would have also, been received had General Beaver been chosen, is being carried out by means of a business rather than a political administration.

RAUM'S SUCCESSOR.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The president late this afternoon appointed Walter Evans, of Louisville, Ky., commissioner of internal revenue, in place of Green B. Baum, resigned.

THE NEW COMMISSIONER.

Walter Evans, is a lawyer of some ability and is well known in the politics of his state. He was at one time a law partner of Benj. H. Bristow in Hopkinsville, Ky., and was a Bristow man at the convention of 1876. He has not heretofore held office, although he has had considerable influence in the distribution of federal patronage in Kentucky. He and Postmaster General Gresham are warm personal friends, and it is understood that the latter was instrumental in securing Evan's appointment.

It is now believed that the present legislature must adjourn without clearing the calendar of some of the leading bills upon it. An extra session, it is thought, will be called by Governor Pattison. The governor is said to have thought upon the matter and it is believed may call the assembly together in January next if not immediately after the approaching adjournmeut, in the event of a failure to pass a legislative apportionment bill. The only hope of a settlement of the apportionment difference lies in a conference committee, but the statement was made that the republicans of the senate are manoeuvering for delay by a system well known to themselves, and will probably rush upon their fate by their policy of keeping back action on apportionment as long as possible. If a special session should be called it may be made to include a revision of the revenue laws.

Pattison Pleases the People.

From the Pittsburg Chronicle, Rep.

Certain editors in this state rashly attacked Governor Pattison before they had any material to work on. Their object was so manifest that the people discovered the motive before the editors discovered they had practically exhausted their ammunition in random firing. Then when it occured to them that they were making a serious mistake, they turned their attention to other matters. In the meantime, public attention having been directed to Governor Pattison, he was subjected to a degree of scrutiny rare even in these days. That he has not lost any thing in consequence goes without saying. Whether Governor Pattison pleases the politicians or not we will not persume to say, nor are we concerned on that score. The main point with us is, how do the people regard the new governor? The politicians can take care of themselves.

There are more miles of railroad in Pennsylvania than in all the New England States put together.

Prohibition Defeated.

The constitutional amendment bill failed of passage in the senate on Friday for the want of a constitutional majority. The vote follows: Ayes—Agnew, Aull, Boggs, Coxe, Davis, Emery, Greer, Harlan, Herr, Hughes, Humes, Lee, Longenecker, McCracken, MacFarlane, McKnight, Smiley, Stewart, Wagner, Wallace and Watres—21. Nays—Adams, Arnholt, Biddis, Cooper, Grady, Hart, Henninger, Hess, Keefer, Kennedy, King, Lantz, Mylin, Ross, Shearer, Smith, Stehman, Upperman and Vandegrift—19. The last of the Agnew amendment for this session has been heard and everybody appears to rejoice at the conclusion of the whole matter.

Miscellaneous.

Lewistown is in debt just $4,400.

Juniata county has no sheriff's sales this spring, no bills to submit to the grand jury, and no one in jail. Regular moral paradise over there.

An average of thirty-three prisoners have been confined in the Sunbury jail during the past year. A very high average, certainly.

Charles Sprout, John Dell, George Huges and Joseph Webster, were all arrested recently near Williamsport and lodged in jail for passing counterfeit money.

The great suspension bridge between New York and Brooklyn will be formally opened with appropriate festivities to-day. President Arthur is expected to be present.

A Nevada Indian who got $15,000 from a railroad company for the loss of a foot has been loafing around the tracks ever since trying to get an arm or two sawed of.

Curtis H. Brooks has obtained judgment for $3,700 against the borough of Danville for the loss of his wife, who was killed by falling off an unguarded bridge.

Philma Hyde, eleven years of age, was burned to death in Knox City, McKean county, Friday afternoon, while trying to light the kitchen fire with kerosene oil. Her body was burned to a crisp.

It is charged by the Clearfield *Citizen* that the colony that started for Montana, under the leadership of two men from Centre county, a few weeks ago, has been swindled in the purchase of sterile farming lands. Many of the colonists have returned home.

The Sunbury *Daily* says that Mr. Buchholtz, chief engineer of the Shamokin, Sunbury and Lewisburg railroad, has received orders to have the road completed and in running order by the 15th of June. Work will be carried on night and day to complete it by that time.

A Kentucky rural editor, whose paper is published on Wednesdays, makes this request in a recent issue: "Parties who contemplate getting hurt, getting out of jail, killing somebody, running off with somebody's wife, or getting kicked by a mule will please do so on Saturdays, Sundays, and Mondays, as that will give us time to write it up in the fullest details while it is fresh and savory."

An Alleged Murderer Arrested.

LEWISTOWN, May 14.—David Foster Wyons, a young man formerly of this county, who shot and killed Joe Bill Brown in Dark county, Ohio, on May 2, was arrested near Spring Mills, Centre county, on Saturday and brought here and lodged in jail and the authorities at Greenville, Ohio, notified. The young man has admitted the killing, but claims that he did the shooting in self-defense. The father of Wyons moved from Mifflin county to Ohio about twelve years ago.

Miners Resume Work.

PITTSBURG, May 21.—Nearly all the railroad coal miners resumed work today at the three cent mining rate, pending the settlement of the wages question by the operators' and miners trades tribunal. About 4,000 miners returned to work.

THE HURRICANE'S SAD HAVOC.

A CYCLONE SWEEP OF RUIN IN WESTERN TOWNS.

Half of Racine in Ruins, Carlinville Terribly Visited, and the Dead and Wounded Everywhere

CHICAGO, May 20.—Sixty-three deaths are reported and two hundred injured from points in Illinois by the terrible cyclone of Friday. Racine, Wisconsin, advices state the town has been thronged all day by people intent on curious motives and to render assistance. The homeless are met with everywhere. Never was there such a cyclone in the lake country. Work at the scene of demolished houses has been done by such sufferers as were able to be about, in hopes of recovering some of their property from the debris so widely scattered. Both official and popular action has been taken with a view to rendering aid to those to whom aid can be given. Mayor Fisher called a special meeting of the council for this evening and relief committees were appointed. A citizen's meeting at the opera house to-night was very largely attended. Racine has suffered a calamity without a parallel in its history. The scenes among the dead, wounded and dying are painful beyond description. In many cases surviving relatives have lost all semblance of reason.

THE DEAD AND WOUNDED AT CARLINVILLE.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., May 20.—The residences of Frank Rice and George Raker, several miles south of this place, were utterly demolished by the storm of Friday night. Mrs. Frank Rice and Mrs. George Baker and two of the latter's grand children were killed outright and three other persons were seriously wounded, one of whom will likely die. In the vicinity of Plainview a number of houses were wrecked. One person was killed and several were wounded.

MASON CITY, Ill., May 20.—The residence of C. A. Stone was destroyed by the Friday night storm. Hurray Race, a servant was carried by the cyclone about forty yards and instantly killed. A young child was also killed and seven other inmates of the house were more or less seriously injured.

THE INJURED ONES AT CLINTON.

CLINTON, Ill., May 20.—Most of those who were wounded during the cyclone Friday night are improving slowly. The Clinton child whose head was crushed will die. The Bennison family were badly injured, but physicians say they will recover. The others who were injured are much better. There are no new developments to-day with the exception of two more houses and a barn being added to the property destroyed. The funeral of the Clifton family will take place on Monday. The damage to property is very great.

THE TORNADO IN MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, May 20.—Additional details gathered from various sources show that the tornado of last Friday night plowed its way through three counties in Missouri, Montgomery, Warren and St. Charles, and besides destroying a large amount of property, killed and more or less seriously wounded over twenty persons. The largest amount of destruction has been in St. Charles county, south of the Wabash railroad.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By virtue of an order issued by the Orphans' Court of Centre county, the subscriber, administrator of the estate of Thomas Wolfe, late of Miles township, Centre county, Pa., deceased, will offer at public sale, on the premises, at Wolfe's Store, on

TUESDAY, JUNE 19TH, 1883,

The following described valuable REAL ESTATE, viz:

No. 1. All those several tracts or pieces of land situate in Miles township, Centre Co., Pa., and bounded and described as follows: One thereof bounded on the east by lands of Henry Wolfe, Em'l Geiswite and others, south by lands of John Stoner, west by lands of Reuben Kreamer and others, and north by lands of Daniel Wolfe, containing 23 acres, more or less, thereon erected two dwelling houses, store house, ware house, stables and other outbuildings.

No. 2. All the right, title and interest in and to all that certain tract of land, situate in Miles township, aforesaid, adjoining land of Benjamin Beck, George Weaver, Moyer and Strubecker and Henry Corman, containing 29 acres and 107 perches.

No. 3. All that certain tract of land situate in Miles township, aforesaid, adjoining lands of the late Jacob Wolf and John Scholl, containing 10 acres and 5 perches and allowance.

No. 4. All the right, title and interest in that certain tract of land, situate in Miles township, aforesaid, bounded by lands of George Brungard, Michael Bower, —— DeLong and Martin Rudy, containing 136 acres, more or less.

TERMS: One third of purchase money on confirmation of sale, one third in one year and the balance in one year thereafter. Defered payments to bear interest from confirmation of sale, and to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

Sale to begin at 1 o'clock, P. M., sharp.

J. R. WOLFE, Administrator.

Lewisburg and Tyrone Railroad Time Table.

LEAVE WESTWARD.

	1 A. M.	3 A. M.	5 P. M.	7 P. M.	9 P. M
Montandon	7.05	9.40	2.05	6.00	7.35
Lewisburg	7.25	10.05	2.20		
Fair Ground	7.30	10.13	2.25		
Biehl	7.40	10.27	2.35		
Vicksburg	7.45	10.36	2.40		
Mifflinburg	8.00 ar	11.00 ar	2.55		
			le. 3.05		
Millmont	8.22		3.28		
Laurelton	8.33		3.40		
Wiker Run	8.57		4.06		
Cherry Run	9.15		4.25		
Fowler	9.35		4.47		
Coburn	9.48		5.06		
Spring Mills	ar 10.15		ar. 5.30		

LEAVE EASTWARD.

	2 A. M.	4 A. M.	6 P. M.	8 P. M.	10 P. M.
Spring Mills		5.50		1.50	
Coburn		6.18		2.20	
Fowler		6.28		2.33	
Cherry Run		6.48		2.55	
Wiker Run		7.05		3.15	
Laurelton		7.30		3.40	
Millmont		7.40		3.52	
			A. M.		
Mifflinburg		8.00	11.45	4.15	
			P. M.		
Vicksburg		8.15	12.10	4.32	
Biehl		8.20	12.17	4.38	
Fair Ground	A. M.	8.30	12.33	4.48	P. M.
Lewisburg	6.35	8.45	12.50	5.10	7.30
Montandon	ar. 6.45	ar. 9.00	ar 1.05	ar. 5.20	ar 7.40

Nos. 1 and 2 connect at Montandon with Erie Mail West; 3 and 4 with Sea Shore Express East; 5 and 6 with Day Express and Niagara Express West; 7 and 8 with Fast Line West; 9 and 10 with Williamsport Accommodation East.

Japanese Crepe.

In order to introduce our Japanese Crepe goods we will send postpaid to any address on receipt of fifty cents, or 17 three-cent stamps, the following: 1 window banner, size 13 by 24 inches, with rich color and deep border; 1 tidy, size 8 by 11 inches, very handsome; 1 lamp mat 27 inches in circumference, perfectly lovely; 1 wall screen, large and handsome. Address E. Florence & Co., P. O. box 1866, South Bend, Indiana.

FARMERS!

If you want free sample copies of the largest and best agricultural paper in the country write yours and your neighbors' names on a postal card and mail it to *Farmers' Friend Pub. Co., South Bend, Ind.* Price 50 cents a year and Premiums to every subscriber.

HEALTH IS WEALTH!

DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT, a guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain resulting in Insanity and leading to misery, decay and death, Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of Power in either sex, Involuntary Losses and Spermatorrhœa, caused by over-exertion of the brain, self-abuse or over-indulgence. Each box contains one month's treatment. $1 a box, or six boxes for $5, can be sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price.

WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXES

To cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with $5, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by

EISNER & MENDELSON, Agents, 319 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

SPRUDEL SALT.

The celebrated Vegetable Blood Purifier. Immediately cures Headache, Constipation, Purifies the Skin. Mailed anywhere upon receipt of 25 cents. Unsurpassed for Children. EISNER & MENDELSON, 319 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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GUARANTEED THE BEST.

STRONG, STEADY LIGHT. SIX TIMES CHEAPER THAN GAS. By long Experience we are enabled to make the *BEST STUDENT LAMP MADE*, and the *ONLY* one that raises and lowers the wick as shown in cut. Fully covered by letters patent. Price, Nickel Plated, $6.00. Liberal Discounts to the Trade. Send for Catalogue.

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BAKER HOUSE,

North Second Street,

Half a square south of the L. & T. R. R. Depot,

LEWISBURG, PA.

New and commodious Building; Equipped in all departments with entirely new Furniture.

No efforts spared to make the BAKER HOUSE a pleasant, comfortable Home to all guests.

An excellent Livery attached.

W. N. BAKER, Proprietor.

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Is the Oldest, The Largest, The Cheapest, The Most Reliable, The Most Successful Establishment of its kind in this part of Pennsylvania.

DEININGER & MUSSER, PROPRIETORS.

MILLHEIM, PA.

Once again we call attention to our large line of

FURNITURE, &c.,

consisting in part of the following articles:

Parlor Suites, Chamber Suites, Dining Room Furniture, Tables, Stands, Chairs, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Springs of every description, Hair, Cotton, Husk and Straw Mattresses. We make a specialty of Hair Mattresses, and guarantee a better Mattress for less money than can be purchased elsewhere. Sofas, Lounges, Cradles, Hall Stands, Centre Tables, Easy Chairs, Book Cases, Wardrobes, Mirrors, Frames, —What-Nots, Etc., Etc.,—

—o—

CARPETS!

BODY BRUSSELS, a fine line at low prices.

MOQUETTS, Smith's best, at $1.50—worth $2.00.

ROXBURY TAPESTRIES at $1.00; sold nowhere else for less than $1.25

LOWELL and other standard makes of extra super, at 75c. to 90c.

SINGLE and DOUBLE C. C. INGRAIN, 25 to 50c.

VELVETS, a large line at low prices.

A large line of Velvet, Smyrna, Turkish and other Rugs in novel and beautiful designs.

Also many other grades of standard carpets.

Extra Super CRUMB CLOTH.

CANTON MATTINGS, Red Check and fancy colors, 15 to 50c.

LINCOLEUM, Six different patterns.

OIL CLOTHS, 4-4 to 10-4, all prices and qualities.

WINDOW SHADES and Shade cloth in great variety.

Wall Paper Hanging. the greatest variety and finest designs in Modern Art Paper

All our patterns are selected for the best Retail Trade

—o—

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CHICKERING PIANOS—The Standard of the World.

VOSE PIANOS—The Best for the Money

SMITH AMERICAN ORGANS—None Better.

Bridgeport, Taylor & Farley, Palace, Ithaca, Waterloo, Sterling, and all other First-Class Make of Organs. SHEET MUSIC, and a great variety of small Musical Instruments. ALL SOLD AT LOW PRICES.

—o—

CHINA AND SILVERWARE!

We have a fine stock in this department. We wish to close out and offer extra inducements to purchasers.

We invite the attention of every purchaser to the inducements we offer.

We handle goods in the largest quantities.

We are willing to sell at small margin.

All the goods we handle are regular.

Correspondence and mail orders especially solicited.

J. R. SMITH & CO.,

110, 112, 114 Front street, Milton, Pa.

Spring Announcement!

—o—¤o¤—o—

The undersigned hereby informs the Ladies of Millheim and vicinity, that she has just received from the eastern cities a large assortment of

Hats and Bonnets,

the following varieties:

Loop Edge Straw,

Fine Milan Straw,

English and American Chip,

Canton and Porcupine Straw,

Lake Queen,

Leghorn,

MILLINERY GOODS!

Trimmings,

an endless stock of

Fine Velvet,

Satin Ribbons,

Velvet and Ottoman Ribbons,

Ottoman and Failletine Silks,

Splendid Stock of

Feathers and Flowers.

My stock of goods is more complete this season than heretofore and I shall aim to please my customers in *STYLE, PRICE* and *QUALITY*. A call at my shop will at once convince you.

MRS. ANNA M. WEAVER,

Penn St., Millheim, Pa.

Established 1841.

THE FORSYTH SCALE COMPANY,

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FIRST QUALITY

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Letter Presses,

WAREHOUSE TRUCKS,

AND

BAGGAGE BARROWS.

The Millheim Journal.

THURSDAY, MAY 24TH, 1883.

BY DEININGER & BUMILLER.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

—Yes, Charley Sturgis was here again last week—just as we expected. Welcome every time.

—Splendid Marriage Certificates, Confirmation Certificates, Baptismal Certificates, at the Journal Store. tf

—Mr. Jacob F. Stover, Haines township, has a lot of excellent lime for sale, in any quantity at the lowest ruling price. 2t

—Quite a number of shad were caught at Shamokin dam the other week. Can't they be coaxed to come up Penns Creek ?

—We had a gentle and almost continous rainfall from Sunday afternoon until Monday evening. The weather continues cool.

—We see by the union county papers that our friend Mr. Geo. W. Foote is to deliver the oration on Decoration Day at Ray's Church.

—A lot of beautiful Photograph and Autograph Albums, Fine Writing Paper and Stereoscopic Views, just received at the *Journal Store*.

—Our neighbor D. A. Musser is now busily engaged in re-building the interior of the brick mill. Everything is to be made strictly first class.

—The Lutheran and Reformed Church at Logansville has been thoroughly improved and renewed and will be re-dedicated Sunday, June 10th.

—Mr. Wm. T. Auman, another one of our young men, left on Tuesday morning for St. Louis, where he expects to secure a situation in a railroad office.

—There will be a meeting of the Centre County Pomona Grange, at Centre Hall, Tuesday, May 29th instant.

James A. Keller,
Sec.

—Mr. Reuben Grimm called the other day to have the notice of the Madisonburg corner stone laying published. Mr. Grimm is one of the building committee and manifests much interest in the good work.

—Mr. John Kerstetter. the boss mason of Booneville—or for that matter a boss anywhere—was here last week and built the stone steps at the new church. John made a substantial, neat and complete job of it.

—The smiling face of Johnny Grove illuminated our sanctum on Saturday. We didn't see Johnny this long time—and he didn't grow a bit since, but is just as pleasant and social as ever. May his shadow never grow *less*.

—Mr. B. F. Klepper, of Booneville, attended the recent sessions of the Grand Lodge of Pa., I. O. O. F., at Harrisburg, as the representative of Sugar Valley Lodge, No 820. Ben is not only a good *odd* fellow but a good fellow throughout.

—No less than four butcher wagons now make their weekly and semi-weekly rounds through town with beef—C. W. Hosterman, Andrew Immel, Joseph H. Smith and David Ulrich. A fellow need not suffer for meat—provided he has cash plenty.

—Mr. J. R. Wolfe, administrator of the late Thomas Wolfe, of Miles township, deceased, will again offer the valuable property of said estate at public sale on Tuesday, June 19th next. A capital chance for a good inyestment. See notice in another column.

NOTICE.—The subscriptions taken at the dedication of the Lutheran church at Millheim are now due and payable. The committee is in need of funds to complete the church. Subscribers are kindly solicited to come to their help. Finance Committee.

—The Meyer Philharmonic Society will meet for rehearsal next Saturday evening in the chapel of the Lutheran Church, unless the weather is unfavorable in which case the rehearsal will be held at the Reformed Church, Aaronsburg. All lovers of song are cordially invited to come. Doors open to all!

DEININGER & MUSSER now have the largest stock of marble work and the fullest assortment of monuments and headstones ever displayed in Centre county. They keep the best stock, make the most tasty designs and sell at the lowest prices. Facts are facts. 2t

—We are not quite sure whether Mrs. Jasper W. Stover, over the way makes such fine music solely for *our* benefit, but we enjoy it all the same. Mrs. S. is a skillful performer on the organ and a delightful singer. The JOURNAL chaps can not get too much of it.

—J. A. Limbert is really one of the most accommodating and reliable fellows that ever drove a stage. Throughout the year he carries a very large amount of express goods all along the route, and delivers them in person.

Everything is always right and his charges are really moderate. You can safely entrust our business to him.

☞CLOSING OUT AT COST.—Dry Goods, Notions, Hats, Shoes, Boots, Carpets, Tinware, Hardware, Canned Fruit, Lubricating Oil, Stone Crockery, and a large variety of general merchandise—all at closing out prices. Produce taken in exchange.

J. W. STAM.

CORNER STONE LAYING.—The corner stone of the Evangelical Lutheran Church at Snydestown, Centre Co, Pa., will be laid next Sabbath the 27th instant. Revs. W. H. Diven, J. K. Miller and A. K. Zimmerman will officiate on the occasion. Services to begin at 10 A. M. C. W. SECRIST. Pastor.

—The ladies of the Evangelical congregation held a meeting in the church on Friday evening and organized an Aid Society. A constitution was adopted and the following officers were elected: President—Mrs. Sarah J. Campbell; Vice President—Mrs. Sarah Sankey; Secretary—Mrs. Hengst; Treasurer—Mrs. Rebecca Neese. The society meets monthly.

—On Tuesday J. C. Motz, Esq., and family left for an extended tour throughout the west, expecting to be gone all summer. Mrs. Motz will remain with her friends in Freeport. Ill., while Mr. Motz goes on to Denver, Colorado, and other parts, expecting also to pass through Kansas and Missouri on his return. The JOURNAL wishes them all good health, much enjoyment and a safe return.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.—We wish to inform the farmers of Penn's and adjoining valleys that we are prepared to repair all kinds of farm machinery, such as Reapers, Mower, &c., on short notice. Having competent workmen in our employ we feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who will entrust their work to us.

S. K. SANKEY & CO.,
Foote's old stand, MILLHEIM, PA

—We call the attention of our readers to the new advertisement of Harris' Millinery, Notion and Variety Store at Lewisburg. It is a *just splendid* place to buy especially for ladies. If any one understands to suit ladies in the line of hats and furnishing goods generally, Mrs. Harris does, and you will find prices prabably lower than at any other similar establishment in this part of the state. If you go to Lewisburg by all means visit Harris' store. 2t

—Prof. I. C. Yeakel, of Union Seminary, New Berlin, Pa., gave us a call on Saturday. The Professor has been engaged in the Seminary for some years and sustains a first class reputation both as a teacher and gentleman. At present he is engaged in collecting funds for repairs and additions to the Seminary building. We are happy to state that he meets with encouraging success and that the institution he represents is in a flourishing condition.

—And now that Centre county has proven that she has a bigger tree than the big elm recently cut down in Lewisburg, brother Whitman of the *Journal* claims that theirs was the *oldest* and actually demands that our giant be cut down just to show that he is right. Not a bit of it, brother W. We have too much veneration for the grand old landmark. But let your sientific Society men—your University Professors come up and "calculate" the age of the old boss, in order to settle the matter. If they can't do that like to know what they "professors" for. At all events the common voice here is—

"Woodman, spare that tree."

CORNER STONE LAYING.—The corner stone of the new Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church at Madisonburg, Centre county, Pa, will be laid, D. V., with appropriate services on Sunday June 3rd. Rev. W. E. Fisher, of Centre Hall, will officiate.

The public is cordially invited to attend.

REUBEN GRIMM,
SAMUEL SHAFER,
ANDREW OCKER,
Building Committee.

—According to the Lewisburg papers the *piousest* man of the day now resides in that model town. His name is John Showers. And wherein do you think his examplary piety consists ? In the fact that he made application for license for a beer saloon and after meeting much opposition, *withdrew the application*. By implication a man who never applied for license and never will; who was a strict abstainer from intoxicating drinks all his life time, is nobody and nowhere, compared to the man who makes the application and then withdraws it. Stuff and nonsence ! It simply nauseates a *common* christian man to read it, either as editorial or communication.

ACCIDENT.—Last Thursday a very singular and well nigh fatal accident happened right in the centre of town. Mr. H. H. Tomlinson and Mr. A. A. Miller were coming from Coburn with a load of goods on a one horse spring wagon. They had placed the seat on top of the boxes and were sitting on it. Mr. Tomlinson who acted driver made the turn at Alexander's corner a little too fast and short which had the effect to throw the men violently to the ground. The matter looked badly and it was at first feared by those who saw it that both men might be killed. Help was soon at hand and the sufferers were carried away. Mr. Tomlinson was not much hurt and was out again next morning; but Mr. Miller's injuries were more serious and his case seemed rather doubtful for a while. He was unconscious for some hours and bled profusely from the one ear, indicating internal injuries in the head. He is better however and at this writing considered pretty well out of danger.

Eight hundred and sixty-seven emigrants passed through Altoona in one day recently.

—COBURN, our neighboring village, is booming up—a little slowly, perhaps, but none the less surely. It has already several fine residences and several more are being erected. A good hotel, two grain houses and two stores are each doing a flourishing business. A planing mill we learn is soon to be put in operation. The church is under roof and will be completed during the summer, while other improvements will no doubt follow.

The situation of the young town is most delightful, at the confluence of Penns and Pine creeks—the old, historic "Forks," with the Seven Mountains as a back-ground. It is a real pity however that the excellent water power is not utilized for some manufacturing purpose. There is no spot we know of that has more natural elements favorable for a woolen mill, axe factory or something in that line. Water power in abundance, lumber and other building material as well as lots plenty and cheap, with the L. & T. R. R. right at the place. Coburn surely has a hopeful future before it, but why is not something done now to make use of the facilities which nature has so abundantly provided ?

—Our board of County Commissioners are taking a new departure and have decided to hold the appeals for the entire county in Bellefonte, presumably on the plea of economy. We have no disposition to criticise the action of the board, but only reflect the nearly unanimous sentiment of our people in stating that this arrangement is very unsatisfactory to the tax payers. Triennial appeals have always been held in the respective boroughs and townships and ought to be. It gives all concerned a fair and equal chance to examine their assessments and valuation, whereas if the appeals be held in Bellefonte a majority of the people residing at any considerable distance are practically barred from this privilege. Nor do we see that anything will be saved in expense. If an average of but five men—a very small number—from each township would attend appeals in Bellefonte their expenses would be much more than that of the board in going from place to place. Other good reasons might be urged why the old custom should be followed and the JOURNAL respectfully suggest to the board to reconsider its action and decide to hold their appeals in the boroughs and townships as before. Any other system will certainly cause much dissatisfaction.

St. Elmo Hotel,

Nos. 317 & 319 ARCH ST.,
PHILADELPHIA.

RATES REDUCED TO $2.00 PER DAY.

The traveling public will still find at this Hotel the same liberal provision for their comfort. It is located in the immediate centres of business and places of amusement and the different Rail-Road depots, as well as all parts of the city, are easily accessible by Street Cars constantly passing the doors. It offers special inducements to those visiting the city for business or pleasure.

Your patronage respectfully solicited.

Jos. M. Feger, Proprietor.

—Again it becomes our sad duty to chronicle the death of one of our esteemed fathers. Mr. Philip Stover departed this life at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. Jacob W. Snook, Millheim, on Wednesday morning, the 23d inst., at 3 o'clock, in the 72nd year of his age. His sickness was caused by urinary troubles at first, but other complications were soon added and he suffered much during the one week he was confined to his bed. Before that time he had always enjoyed excellent health, being blessed with a strong and sound constitution.

Mr. Stover was born in Haines township, February 1st, 1812, and spent his whole lifetime in his native township, excepting the few months he was permitted to live with his daughter, Mrs. Snook. He was the son of Adam Stover, and grandson of Jacob Stover, one of the first settlers of eastern Penns Valley, locally known as the "Lower Valley." The elder *Stobers* were a hardy and industrious class of men. Their numerous progeny as well as the entire generation of the present, owe them a debt of gratitude which can be paid only in part, by cherishing their memory in reverence and love, It was largely by their hard labor, their privations and endurance, that this part of Centre county was transformed from a wilderness into one of the most beautiful and productive parts of the state—a very garden spot of the earth.

Mr. Stover was a man of a very kind and gentle disposition. This happy trait marked all his social intercourse with his friends. In business matters he was governed by those sterling principles of integrity so proverbial among the true Pennsylvania Germans.

In youth Mr. Stover connected himself with the Lutheran Church and remained a faithful and consistent member to his end. His walk and conduct was that of a christian.

He has gone to the better land, and his loss is deeply mourned by five sons, one daughter and a large number of relatives and friends.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, here is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhoea, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle.

Trade Prospects.

The circular lately issued by Henry Clews & Co., says that the prospect of the general trade of the country must be regarded as, on the whole, satisfactory. It is not to be denied that failures have lately been frequent and that there is a somewhat unsettled state of feeling between employers and the wage class; and it would be unwise to ignore these symptoms. But whatever tendency these facts may indicate, it would be an extravagant interpretation to regard them as implying any serious unsoundness in the business of the country at large. There is far more reason for regarding the general condition of trade as healthy and prosperous. Taking the country as a whole, there perhaps never was a period at which more was being done in the way of healthy developement of our resources than at the present time. The fact that prices are kept down to a moderate scale is an encourageing symptom; for it inplies that in the fact of an unprecedented consumption, we are keeping up our production well and employ our capital to a good purpose.—*Philipsburg Journal*.

The program for the opening celebration of the Brooklyn bridge is rapidly assuming shape. Mayor Low has hired the Brooklin Academy of Music, and expects to give a reception to President Arthur and Governor Cleveland. Fireworks will be displayed from the tower on the Brooklyn side, and a general illumination of public and private buildings will be made.

DIED.

On the 11th inst., at Coburn, Mrs. Elizabeth Fryer, aged 81 years, 7 months, and 9 days.

On the 15th inst., at his home in Potter township, Hon. John K. Runkle, aged 70 years, 1 month and 18 days.

Mr. Runkle was an old, widely known and highly respected citizen of the county. An honest, industrious man all his life time. A kind, obliging neighbor, a friend to the poor and a consistant member of the Reformed Church.

In 1881 he was nominated by the Democratic county convention for Associate Judge and was elected by a very large majority. Although a man of modest pretensions he filled the position creditably and to the entire satiffaction of the people.

The funeral took place on Friday at the Loop Church, and was attended by a large concourse of people. Judges Orvis and Larimer and a number of the members of the Bellefonte bar honored the memory of the deceased judge by their presence. Rev. S. M. Reeder, of Centre Hall, preached a very interesting and instructive discourse suited to the mourful occasion.

On the 23rd inst., at the residence of Mr. J. W. Snook, Millheim, Pa., Mr. Philip Stover, aged 71 years, 3 months and 22 days.

Funeral on Friday at nine o'clock at the house. Interment in the Lutheran Cemetery, Aaronsburg. The relatives and friends of decedent are respectfully invited to attend.

On the 16th inst., at his residence, Potter's Mills, of pneumonia, Dr. A. S. Weaver, aged 31 years, 9 months and 16 days.

Millheim Market.

Corrected every Wednesday

Wheat, old	1.10
" new, No. 2	85
" " No. 3	75
Corn	65
Rye	70
Oats White	
Buckwheat	
Flour	5.00
Bran & Shorts, per ton	20.00
Salt, per Brl	1.50
Plaster, ground	9.50
Cement, per Bushel	45 to 50
Barley	
Timothyseed	
Flaxseed	
Cloverseed	8.50
Butter	20
Hams	17
Sides	13
Veal	
Pork	
Beef	
Eggs	18
Potatoes	60
Lard	15
Tallow	
Soap	5
Dried Apples	
Dried Peaches	
Dried Cherries	

COAL MARKET AT COBURN.

Egg Coal	$5.25
Stove "	5.25
Chestnut	5.00
Pea	3.50
Pea by the car load	3.40

A. HARTER,
Auctioneer,
MILLHEIM, PA.

W. J. SPRINGER,
Fashionable Barber,
Next Door to JOURNAL Store, Main Street,
MILLHEIM, PA.

DR. D. H. MINGLE,
Physician & Surgeon,
(Office on Main Street.
MILLHEIM, PA.

DR. JOHN F. HARTER,
Practical Dentist,
Office opposite the Millheim Banking House,
MAIN STREET, MILLHEIM, PA.

ADAM HOY,
Attorney-at-Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Orphans' Court Business a Speciality.

WM. C. HEINLE,
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BELLEFONTE, PA.
Practices in all the courts of Centre county. Special attention to Collections. Consultations in German or English.

C. T. Alexander. C. M. Bower.
ALEXANDER & BOWER,
Attorney-at-Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office in Garman's new building.

J. A. Beaver. J. W. Gephart.
BEAVER & GEPHART,
Attorneys-at-Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office on Allegheny Street, North of High Street

B. HARRIS,
—MARKET STREET,—
LEWISBURGH, PA.

ANOTHER BOOM
For Union and Centre Counties.

We have just bought for Cash the entire Stock of one of the largest Retail Stores in Central New York for about one quarter the value. The Stock consists in part as follows:

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR,

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

THE FINEST LINE OF HOSIERY EVER OFFERED FOR SALE IN THE COUNTY.

Buttons, Gloves, Corsets, Ribbons, Pocket-Books, Hair Switches, Jewelry, Ladies' Muslin Underwear, Infant's Robes, & Cloaks, Children's Dresses,

and an endless variety of other goods which we cannot enumerate, but will sell them equally as cheap as we bought them, and those who wish to get any of the above at about

ONE QUARTER THE VALUE

will please call early as they will be disposed of very quick.

☞WE ARE NOW RECEIVING OUR USUAL STOCK OF

—SPRING MILLINERY,—

HATS AND BONNETS,
TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED,
FOR LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN.

Dress Trimming and other Fancy Goods in endless variety at

B. HARRIS'

Market Street, Lewisburg, Pa.

BUY YOUR
BOOTS & SHOES
AT
J. KAMP'S
LOCK HAVEN, PA.

A. SIMON & SONS,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCERS,
keep the largest stock in the
143 MAIN STREET,
LOCK HAVEN.

GO TO
SIMON BROTHERS,
THE BOSS CLOTHIERS
for your Clothing.
45 MAIN STREET,
LOCK HAVEN.

BROCKERHOFF HOUSE,
ALLEGHENY ST., BELLEFONTE, PA.
C. G. McMILLEN,
PROPRIETOR.
Good Sample Room on First Floor. Free Buss to and from all trains. Special rates to witnesses and jurors.

IRVIN HOUSE,
(Most Central Hotel in the city.)
CORNER OF MAIN AND JAY STREETS,
LOCK HAVEN, PA.
S. WOODS CALDWELL
PROPRIETOR.
Good Sample Rooms for Commercial Travelers on first floor.

D. H. Hastings. W. F. Reeder.
HASTINGS & REEDER,
Attorneys-at-Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office on Allegheny Street, two doors east of the office occupied by the late firm of Yocum & Hastings.

P. H. STOVER,
—DEALER IN—
Clover Seed,
Flour & Feed,
Coal,
Plaster & Salt.
COBURN, PA.

☞HIGHEST MARKET PRICE ALWAYS PAID.

☞A full supply of Coal, Plaster and Salt always on hand and sold at the lowest price

☞Coal kept under roof at all seasons of the year.

☞The public patronage respectfully solicited. 3:1y

D. H. LENKER,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
FURNITURE,
Aaronsburg, Penna.
Chamber Suits, Bureaus, Lounges, Bedsteads, Stands, Marble-Top Centre Tables, Breakfast Tables, Dining Tables, Extension Tables, Sideboards, Sinks and all kinds of Kitchen Furniture, Cane or Wood Seat Chairs, Rockers, Spring Beds, Wire, Wool and Hair Matresses, every style of Mouldings for Picture Frames. Frames of any size made to order.
Undertaking a Speciality.
I keep a complete line of undertaker's goods always on hand.
A share of public patronage respectfully solicited. 50-6m

The Pennsylvania Force-Feed Fertilizer Grain Drill.
Warranted the most perfect Force-Feed Fertilizer Drill in existence. Send for circular. A. B. FARQUHAR, York, Pa.
Pennsylvania Agricultural Works, York, Pa.
Farquhar's Standard Engines & Saw Mills.
Address, A. B. FARQUHAR, York, Pa.

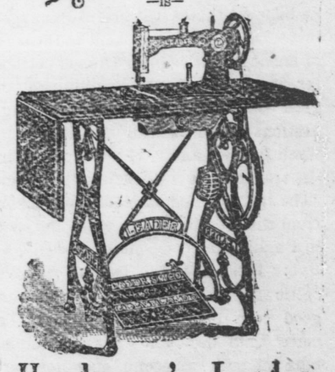
STEAM ENGINES,
A. B. FARQUHAR, York Pa.
Cheapest and best for all purposes—simple, strong and durable. Saw, Grist MILLS AND MACHINERY generally. Inquiries promptly answered. Send for Illustrated Catalogue
Vertical Engines, with or without wheels, very convenient, economical and complete in every detail, best and cheapest Vertical in the world.
Fig. 1. In Engine in use.
Fig. 2 ready for use.
Fig. 1.
Fig. 2.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE

THE FARQUHAR SEPARATOR
(Warranted.)
Pennsylvania Agricultural Works York, Pa.
Lightest draft and most simple, cleanest and perfect in use. Wastes no grain cleans it ready for market.
Address A. B. FARQUHAR, York, Pa.
FARQUHAR KEYSTONE CORN PLANTER
Warranted the best corn dropper and most perfect force-feed fertilizer distributor in the world.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE. Address A. B. FARQUHAR, York, Pa.

THE BRADLEY
ROAD CART
A LIGHT RUNNING, EASY RIDING, PERFECTLY BALANCED
Two Wheeled Vehicle.
Thoroughly well made and sold at a Low Price.
ABOVE ILLUSTRATION REPRESENTS OUR No. 3 OR PARK CART.
THREE STYLES,
Weighing from 90 to 160 lbs. Prices from $50 to $90.
☞First-Class in every respect, and everybody likes them. Send for Illustrated Price List.
BRADLEY & CO.,
SYRACUSE, N. Y.
ESTABLISHED 1832.

TUTT'S PILLS
A NOTED DIVINE SAYS:
DR. TUTT:—*Dear Sir:* For ten years I have been a martyr to Dyspepsia, Constipation and Piles. Last spring your pills were recommended to me; I used them (but with little faith). I am now a well man, have good appetite, digestion perfect, regular stools, piles gone, and I have gained forty pounds solid flesh. They are worth their weight in gold.
Rev. R. L. SIMPSON, Louisville, Ky.
SYMPTOMS OF
A TORPID LIVER.
Loss of Appetite, Nausea, Bowels costive, Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the Shoulder Blade, fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, Loss of memory, with a feeling of having neglected something, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering of the heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache, Restlessness at night, highly colored Urine.
IN THESE WARNINGS ARE UNHEEDED, SERIOUS DISEASES WILL BE DEVELOPED.
TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.
They are a remedy fairly, and you will gain a Healthy Digestion, Vigorous Body, Pure Blood, Strong Nerves, and a Sound Liver. Price, 25 Cents.
Office, 39 Murray St., N. Y.
TUTT'S HAIR DYE.
Gray Hair and Whiskers changed to a Glossy Black by a single application of this Dye. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.
Office, 39 Murray St., New York.
(A TUTT'S MANUAL of Valuable Information and Useful Receipts will be mailed free on application.)

THE WORLD'S LEADER
—IS—



Henderson's Leader.
IT IS NOT ONLY THE BEST-MADE, BUT IT IS THE LIGHTEST-RUNNING, QUIETEST AND SIMPLEST IN THE MARKET.
IT IS THE ACME OF PERFECTION IN WORKMANSHIP AND PRINCIPLE.
OUR MOTTO
PROTECTION TO DEALERS;
MAINTENANCE OF GOOD RETAIL PRICES;
NO PROMISCUOUS SCATTERING OF WHOLESALE PRICES.
Agents WANTED.
FOR PARTICULARS ADDRESS
The Leader Sewing Machine Co.,
CLEVELAND, OHIO.

FOR THE FARM AND HOME.

Warts on a Horse.

Warts are a cutaneous disease; they consist of tumors formed by an enlarged growth of the papillæ of the skin, which is covered by thickened epidermis. They are vascular and are provided with blood vessels and nerves, excepting on the hardened surface. It is probable that they are parasitic in their nature, and constitutional and contagious. The most effective remedy is to destroy the diseased growth by caustics, as carbolic acid, nitric acid, nitrate of silver, or sulphate of copper, and to dress the wound produced by ordinary means—as with tincture of benzoin—until new, healthy skin is formed. A continued course of antiseptic and alterative medicine might be useful—as half-ounce doses of hyposulphite of soda daily.

Peas for Hogs.

There are several important advantages to be gained by the introduction of pea culture aside from a direct profit derivable from them when fed to hogs. There are but a few better rotation crops than peas. A crop of peas leaves the soil in a fine condition for wheat. Beside, the manure from hogs fed on peas is regarded as superior to almost any other kind. They may be grown and fed to hogs profitably either in a green or matured state. Peas are cheaply grown and do not require the richest soil; and, owing to their hardy nature, they can be sown very early in the season, thereby assisting in the destruction of troublesome weeds. If the object is to grow them as a green crop or a crop to be fed by allowing the hogs to gather them, they should be sown either at different dates or the seed should be of different varieties, so that the times of maturing will not fall together. If, however, the object be to grow them to feed after maturity and after they have been harvested, threshed, etc., the seed may be of one variety. The time for sowing should be regulated somewhat by the season. If sown to be gathered by the hogs, one and one-half bushels is about right, for in that case early varieties are used; but in sowing the latter at least two bushels should be used. For a crop pea, our fancy would favor the black eye; twenty or thirty bushels on fair soil is considered a fair crop. Pea vines, or pea vine hay, is about as valuable for sheep as clover hay. If the hogs are to do the harvesting, they may be turned into the peas as soon as the pods are plump, or, in other words, about as soon as the pea has its maturity. If the peas are to be fed after maturity and after threshing, they should be either cooked or soaked; if used in the latter way the soaking should last twenty-four hours. We know of nothing that comes as near perfection for hog plaster as clover, and more especially if land plaster—gypsum—is applied judiciously. We think if a system of clover pea, root and grain culture could be introduced here, that would make hog growing one of the most remunerative industries of the state.—*Rural Messenger.*

Ensilage.

Professor Voelcker, the foremost agricultural chemist of England, is to be counted among the latest converts to the system of saving green fodder in silos. Mr. Atkinson of Boston, sent him two casks—one of maize fodder, the other of rye—of which Professor Voelcker returns analyses, and, what is of more importance, the report that the substances reached him in good condition, the maize fodder being perfectly sound, the rye very slightly moldy. He adds that, while he prefers the maize to the rye, both remained perfectly wholesome food for cattle, and the bulk of what had been sent him from the neighborhood of Boston was fed, with a little cotton-seed meal to cows on an experimental farm. The animals "took to the ensilage at once and liked it much."

On this Mr. Atkinson relates that he has himself kept two cows from fall feed to summer pasture on the ensilage got from half an acre of good land; and he believes that with careful management four cows can be kept to the acre of ensilage, with a proportion of cotton-seed meal added, and maintained in good condition. He makes two suggestions which seem to us valuable to small farmers and to those engaged in the transport of cattle across the ocean. "The fact that fodder could be taken from the pits, packed in casks and sent to England in good condition is suggestive: First, as to the feeding of live cattle in crossing the sea. Would not good corn fodder, packed in casks, be better than hay, and more suitable, bulk for bulk? Second, may not persons who live in city or village raise fodder at some distance, permit it to wither on the field, so as to lose its elasticity, and then pack it in flour barrels or sugar barrels, using a lever to press it, to be brought in from the farm to the city or village, as needed for the family cow?"

Why should not farmers near villages and towns make a profitable business of preparing and selling ensilage to those who keep cows but have too little ground for their maintenance the year round? Such persons now buy dry feed. Why would they not prefer to buy ensilage? There is here a hint for a new industry which would give added value to land near towns and villages and profitable employment to men.—*New York Herald.*

Household Hints.

It is said that a handful of hay in a bucket of water placed in a room recently painted, is effectual in removing the disagreeable odor of the paint.

The addition of a little mace to a veal soup will give an agreeable flavor to it. Do not put in enough to make it a distinct flavor, but put it in with the herbs and pepper and salt.

A mixture of three parts linseed oil and one of spirits of turpentine is excellent for restoring marked furniture. Apply with a woolen cloth and polish with a clean piece of woolen when dry.

To utilize the feathers of ducks, chickens and turkeys, generally thrown aside as refuse, trim the plume from the stump, inclose them in a tight bag, rub the whole as if washing clothes and you will secure a perfectly uniform and light down, excellent for quilting coverlets and not a few other purposes.

Every cook knows how long a time it takes, when it can least be spared, to look over one or two quarts of beans. An ingenious housewife, who is always trying to save time, says: Put the beans in a colander, and all the fine dirt will be shaken out, and the beans that are specked can be picked out with ease, and in a very short time.

Strange Coincidences.

In the small town of Zeitz, in Prussian Saxony, lived two women, Frau Schmidt and Frau Feustel, occupying adjoining rooms in the same house. In February, 1881, each was made on the same day the mother of triplets, all boys. This was a decidedly curious coincidence in births. The Rev. Mr. Busch, of Winona, Minn., whose five children were all born on Sunday, has been the subject of some newspaper paragraphs, but his case is less noteworthy than that of a resident of Middletown, Conn., three of whose children have the same birthday—Nov. 16. A less remarkable coincidence is noted in the case of Mrs. William Minning, of Mount Auburn, O., who celebrated on one day the anniversary of her birth, of her wedding and of the birth of a grandchild. Why should accident have ordained that the same company of minstrels should have visited Washington on the day that President Garfield was inaugurated, on the day that his remains were borne in state to the capitol, and on the day that the oration was pronounced upon him by Mr. Blaine?

An odd coincidence was reported not long ago. In 1862 a fire destroyed the city of Kingston, Jamaica. On the day of the fire Aaron de Cordova was born. Aaron de Cordova's grandfather was the first man on the island who erected a building. After the fire three months ago in the same place the present Aaron de Cordova was the first man who erected a building. It was a curious fate which ordained that the son of the Austrian Baron Carl von Hofer, and Andreas Hofer's great-grandson, should perish by a bullet discharged during a rifle match, being the fifth member of this distinguished family slain by such a wound. Three years ago one Lewis Hiltz, of Independence, Mo., killed Joseph Melody, but was acquitted on the ground of insanity. Two years later, on the same day and at the same hour he received a fatal sunstroke on the same spot where he committed the crime. Coincidences relative to deaths are numerous if not always very noteworthy. On April 19, 1882, Edward Goss was buried at Troy, in this state, from the same house at which, in 1870, the same clergyman had buried his brother James. Both brothers died on the same day of the month at the same hour.

How Perfume is Extracted.

One of the best methods of obtaining perfumes is by the use of grease. The process is called maceration. The best fat employed is marrow, which is melted in a water bath and strained. While it is still warm the flowers are thrown in and left to digest for several hours. They are then taken out and fresh ones are placed in the grease. This is continued for several days. The grease and perfume are then separated by the use of alcohol. Beef marrow is not the only substance used in extracting the odors from the flowers. Inodorous acids are also used, especially refined olive oil, which is more extensively employed in the south of Europe. The process used for delicate plants, such as jessamine, tuberose and cassia, which will not allow the use of heat, is on the principle of absorption. A layer of purified lard and such mixture is spread on the glass bottom of a square wooden box, and upon this freshly gathered flowers are spread every morning as long as the flower is in bloom. The boxes are kept shut, and the grease soon acquires a very strong odor. In saturating oil, instead of glass bottoms to the boxes wire ones are used, upon which cloths soaked in oil are laid, and the boxes or frames are piled upon each other to keep them close. After the oil-soaked cloths are sufficiently charged with the perfume, they are placed in a press and the oil is squeezed out.

A British surgeon in the Indian service recommends that quinine be taken in strong coffee, as the disagreeable bitter taste is thus concealed.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

Snake bites are said to cause the death of twenty thousand people in India during some years, so that in half a century almost a million people perish from this one cause. Accordingly the war against serpents is carried on with vigor, under the stimulus of rewards; and in 1880, according to recent statistics, 212,776 of the reptiles were destroyed.

It is marvelous how sheep and wool growing have increased in this country within the last fifteen or twenty years. In 1860 there were only about 23,000,000 sheep in the United States. We now have nearly 50,000,000. In 1860 the wool clip amounted to only 60,000,000 pounds; to-day it is nearly 300,000,000 pounds—an increase within this period of over two-fold of sheep and five-fold in the production of wool, giving unmistakable evidence of our advance in this industry.

Scarcely any characteristic of the German emperor is more marked than his aversion to capital punishment. In the period from 1864 to 1878 only twenty-six out of 218 capital sentences were carried out, and during the next decade, of 429 criminals condemned to death, Hodel, the would-be assassin, was the only one executed. During the years 1879 and 1880 only one capital sentence out of eighteen was executed, and there were only four executions in each of the years 1881 and 1882. The almost invariable commutation of the death sentence has been to penal servitude for life.

"I sympathize," says Mr. Labouchiere in London *Truth*, "with the Birmingham butcher who has been condemned to one month's imprisonment for selling donkey as human food, because donkey is infinitely better eating than either beef or mutton; indeed, I do not know any meat which is better. This was so soon perceived by the French during the siege of Paris that donkey-meat was about five times the price of horse-meat. At Voisin's there was almost every day a joint of cold donkey for breakfast, and it was greatly preferred to anything else. Let any one who doubts the excellence of cold donkey slay one of these weak-minded animals, cook him and eat him."

The increase of the meat and live cattle exportation from this country to England, is illustrated by the statement of the London *Truth* that during one recent week seven steamers arrived in Liverpool from America with cargoes of fresh meat, consisting of 9043 quarters of beef and 1608 carcasses of mutton, while seven other vessels brought to the same port 2655 cattle and 2315 sheep. Possibly some of these fourteen vessels were from South America and Canada, but doubtless most of them came from the United States. In the days when cotton was king the American civil war produced great distress in Lancashire, but England now depends largely on America, not only for cotton, but for food.

The Russian government has begun to execute its schemes for colonizing the lower part of the Amoor province, adjoining the Chinese frontier, by dispatching from Odessa 810 emigrants, constituting 250 families. If the project, which contemplates the removal of 100,000 persons to the new settlements, is carried out on the scale on which it has begun, the expense will be enormous—not much less than $10,000,000, in the opinion of the Moscow *Gazette*. The colonists already dispatched were supplied with flour, oats, agricultural implements, forty millstones, 2000 wagon wheels, several thousand pairs of boots, and other articles of clothing, nails, screws, axes, saws and window glass, and each family received $50 with which to build a hut.

Senor Felipe Poey, a famous ichthyologist of Cuba, has recently brought out an exhaustive work upon the fishes of Cuban waters, in which he describes and depicts no fewer than 782 distinct varieties, although he admits some doubts about 105 kinds, concerning which he has yet to get more exact information. There can be no question, however, he claims, about the 677 species remaining, more than half of which he first described in previous works upon this subject, which has been the study of his life.

An Accurate Time-piece.

* * * While on the subject of Waltham watches, we may mention that we have seen a letter from the Commander of the *Gordon Castle* (Castle line of Steam Packets), who was fortunate enough to save life at sea, and who for his gallant conduct was presented in September last with a Gold Keyless Waltham Watch by the President of the United States, on behalf of the London Local Marine Board. Referring to this Presentation Watch, he says: "When I left London the watch was six seconds fast, and on my arrival at Singapore it was only three seconds slow, a most extraordinary performance for a watch, as I carried it on my person the whole time. I compared it every day with my chronometers on the passage out, and it seldom or ever differed one second from them; in fact, I found it almost, if not as good as my chronometers, which is a great deal to say for a watch carried about and subject to all kinds of jolts."—*London, England, The Watchmaker, Jeweler and Silversmith, February 5, 1883.*

THE NEWS.

The local steamboat inspectors of New York have refused to issue certificates to the ferryboats plying on the North and East rivers which store their illuminating gas in tanks in their holds, on the ground that a great explosion would be liable to occur in case of collision.

The late cyclone in Missouri has done incalculable damage. Many lives have been lost, and loss to property in the line of the tempest has been unparalleled. Towns have been damaged to such an extent that they are not recognizable.

The Ohio Brewers and Maltsters' Association, at their convention in Cleveland, adopted resolutions declaring they would oppose in a body at the polls all candidates for office arrayed against their business, and that they would employ counsel to test immediately in the Supreme Court the constitutionally of the Scott law.

A despatch from Deadwood, Dakota, reports that a snow storm had raged there for twelve hours, blocking up all the railroads and suspending business and farm work of all kinds.

The rumor that the dynamiters intended to damage the Welland canal has led the authorities at St. Catherine's, Ont., to take extra precautions to protect the exposed points.

The Northern and Southern Telegraph Company have filed a certificate of incorporation in New York. Its lines are projected between New York and Charleston, S. C.

Middle and Southern News

Moosic, a town below Scranton, Pa., was badly shaken up by an explosion of powder in a powder magazine at a coal breaker. One man was almost torn to pieces, and another has not yet been found. Windows in nearly all the houses in the town were broken.

Judge Bond, of the United States Court, at Richmond, Va., decided in favor of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad company obtaining an injunction to prevent property from being sold for taxes, where the company had offerered payment in coupons.

The village of Waterloo, Ind., was completely destroyed by the recent cyclone. The fine iron bridge over the White river was torn to pieces. The storm crossed over into Ohio and did considerable damage in Preble county.

Mark Spicker, a travelling agent was put off a train of the Northern Central railroad in a drenching rain has recovered damages of $5,000 at Philadelphia. He had offered a ticket two years old which the conductor refused and put him off the train.

In a moment of insanity Chas. Edward Hanson brutally murdered Mr. Chas. B. White, an aged gentleman, at the Hanson estate in Howard county, Md. The details of the murder are horrible.

Returns from the election in the third district of West Virginia indicate the election of Snyder, Democrat, to Congress by 2,000 majority over Brown, Republican.

Captain W. S. McIntyre, a Hudson river steamboat captain, lost $125,000 in bonds and $375 in cash in New York. He thinks his pocket was picked.

Hon. Philip B. Thompson, tried at Harrisburg, Ky., for the murder of Walter H. Davis, has been acquitted.

Washington News.

Ex-Senator Windom is said to have under consideration an offer which has been made to him of the vice presidency of the Florida Ship Canal and Transit Company.

The bureau of statistics of the Treasury department reports the value of the domestic breadstuffs exported during the month of April, 1883, to be $12,465,318; for the corresponding month last year, $9,908,189; exported for four months ended April 30th, ultimo, $61,915,787; corresponding period last year, $45,475,812; for the ten months ended April 30th ultimo, $179,738,343; corresponding period last year, $157, 619,727.

The Washington and Chesapeake railway company have placed on record a mortgage to secure bonds in the amount of $1,000,000 in favor of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Compmny, of New York city.

Foreign News.

LONDON, May 16.—Fitzharris, the cab driver, was found guilty in Dublin yesterday of being an accessory after the fact to the the murder of Lord Cavendish and Mr. Burke, and was sentenced to penal servitude for life. The grand jury at Dublin have found true bills for conspiracy to murder against Kingston, Gibney and Haley, who were charged with conspiracy to murder Pool, and a true bill for threatening to murder against Mathias Brady, who was charged with making threats against the life of the foreman of the jury which convicted his brother, Joe Brady.

The *North German Gazette* attempts to prove by statistics that the danger of contracting trichinosis from American pork is sixty times greater than it is from German pork.

The report of the discovery of an infernal machine on board a transatlantic steamer is denied by the head constable at Liverpool.

THE MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

FLOUR—City Mills extra	$4 25	@	5 00
WHEAT—Southern Fultz	1 21	@	1 22
CORN—Southern white	65	@	66
Do yellow	67	@	67
RYE—Good	73	@	74
OATS—Maryland	51	@	53
COTTON—Middling	10½	@	10⅝
Good ordinary	9	@	9⅛
HAY—Md. and Pa. Timot'y	17 00	@	19 00
STRAW—Wheat	8 00	@	10 00
BUTTER—Western prime	26	@	28
West Virginia	22	@	24
CHEESE—New York State choice	14	@	15
Western prime	13	@	13½
EGGS	15	@	16
CATTLE	5 50	@	6 72
SWINE—	9	@	10¾
SHEEP AND LAMBS	5	@	7½
TOBACCO LEAF—Inferior	1 50	@	2 00
Good common	3 00	@	4 50
Middling	6 00	@	8 00
Good to fine red	8 50	@	10 00
Fancy	10 00	@	14 00

NEW YORK.

COTTON—Middling upland	11	@	11¼
FLOUR—Southern com. to fair extra	4 50	@	5 30
WHEAT—No. 1 white	1 26	@	1 27
RYE—State	74	@	78
CORN—Southern Yellow	68	@	68
OATS—White State	51	@	51½
BUTTER—State	20	@	25
CHEESE—State	9	@	13
EGGS	20	@	28

PHILADELPHIA.

FLOUR—Penna. fancy	4 75	@	5 10
WHEAT—Pa. and Southern red	1 20	@	1 21½
RYE—Pennsylvania	76	@	78
CORN—Southern yellow	63	@	65
OATS	51	@	55
BUTTER—State	20	@	25
CHEESE—N. Y. factory	8	@	12
EGGS—State	15	@	20

THE LOST CHILD.

A FATE WORSE THAN ABDUCTION.

How Parents, by a Lack of Precaution and Care, are Responsible for the Death of Their Children.

(*Camden, Me., Herald.*)

The moral and legal responsibility of parents, in the care of their children is, fortunately, attracting the serious attention of the better portion of the entire country. The many instances of child-beating, oppression and other forms of cruelty which have come to light, demand that something be done; and it is gratifying to know that the people are becoming thoroughly aroused. Whether the cruelty be in the form of physical violence or physical neglect matters not—the principle in both cases is the same. The man or woman who neglects his or her own health may be pardoned, as the consequences fall upon the individual alone; but the parent or guardian who permits the inroads of disease upon the innocent ones dependent upon him for protection, is criminally liable in the sight of God, however he may appear in the eyes of men. There are, however, parents that intend to care for their children, but, who through carelessness or the urgency of other duties, permit them to become the innocent victims of disease. Such parents may be guiltless of intentional wrong, but the disastrous results upon their children are just as great.

These are truths which must be manifest to every worthy parent and especially in a vicinity where the unknown effects of the atmosphere, the water and the general tendency to malaria are so great. There are many families in this locality who have been called upon to mourn untimely losses, even when the greatest care was exercised; but the experience of one only will be given: It is that of the late W. O. Thomas. The children were all most promising, but for some unexplained reason their health and strength seemed to gradually lessen until their friends feared they were the victims of consumption. One by one they sickened and died, until three had departed and two of the surviving brothers were also taken ill. Their names were Hermon and Edward. Hermon, however, seemed the stronger of the two; and while his younger brother was confined to the house constantly, and to his bed much of the time, Hermon was able to be about, but in so weak a condition that he had no desire to play. Eddie's symptoms were terrible. He found difficulty in retaining food upon his stomach; was restless and irritable, and out of his head frequently. At various times three different physicians visited him; and each one told his friends he could not live. He finally got so low that death was only considered a matter of a few days. At that critical time his elder brothers, aroused almost to the pitch of desperation by the three deaths that had so recently occurred, and the other one staring them in the face, resolved to take the case into their own hands. They accordingly did so, and secured a remedy that was then being universally used, and began giving it to him. Its effect at first was slight, but any improvement was considered a good symptom. By degrees his strength returned; he was able to eat with a relish, then walk about the house; and finally he regained complete heal h and strength. The boy was so rejoiced over his recovery that, accompanied by the editor of this paper, he went before Justice Charles K. Miller and made oath to the facts of his sickness as above related, and that he was restored to perfect health by the use of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. Now, Edward Thomas' parents, while they lived, undoubtedly, provided faithfully for the wants of all their children; and yet the seeds of disease had taken deep root. Their care in one direction had been counteracted by unknown carelessness in another. There love was sincere, but wholly misdirected. They should have known that children are just as liable to kidney and liver diseases as grown up people; and that the fatality of Bright's disease of the kidneys is just as great among little children as with adults. This is a serious subject. Hereditary traits: the after consequences of measles and scarlet fever, diphtheria and the passing troubles which so easily become chronic, all demand the greatest care and caution. No case of cholera infantum, measles, scarletina, or diphtheria was ever virulent while the child's kidneys and liver were healthy. It would simply be an impossibility. These important organs of the body are just forming within the child and growing with its growth; and they can be trained to strength and health as readily as the little mind can be trained to truth and uprightness.

The importance of carefully watching the slightest troubles of the child, and especially those affecting the kidneys and liver, cannot be too strongly emphasized. Children respond so readily to the proper remedies and are so sensitive to disease, that it is a sin to deprive them of one at the risk of incurring the other. By a judicious treatment these essential organs can be developed so that a strong constitution, able to resist the inroads of disease through coming years, shall be the result.

A West Point cadet begins with the same pay which a Prussian captain receives after twenty years of service.

THE AGE OF MIRACLES

is past, and Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" will not raise the dead, will not cure you if your lungs are almost wasted by consumption. It is, however, unsurpassed both as a pectoral and alterative, and will cure obstinate and severe diseases of the throat and lungs, coughs and bronchial affection. By virtue of its wonderful alterative properties it cleanses and enriches the blood, cures pimples, blotches and eruptions and causes even great eating ulcers to heal.

In the profession of journalism the man with a poverty of ideas will soon have some idea of poverty.

GET THE ORIGINAL.

Dr. Pierce's "Pellets"—the original "Little Liver Pills" (sugar-coated)—cure sick and billious headache, sour stomach and billious attacks. By druggists.

It is perfectly right and proper for a man to kill off all his enemies by converting them into friends.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription" for all those weaknesses peculiar to women, is an unequalled remedy. Distressing backache and "bearing down" sensations yield to its strength-giving properties. By druggists.

Princess Louise pieces out her husband's $50,000 income with an income of $30,000 of her own.

Remarkable for overcoming diseases caused by impure water, decaying vegetation, etc., is Brown's Iron Bitters.

A negro baby, seven months old, was seized for a debt of $7.50 in Burke county, Ga.

NEWBERN, N. C.—Rev. G. W. Offley says: "I have taken Brown's Iron Bitters and consider it one of the best medicines known."

Seventeen New York dealers handle 40,000 horses annually.

ROCK HILL, S. C.—Rev. J. S. White says: "I used Brown's Iron Bitters for general debility. It restored me to strength and vigor."

A smoking ruin—The castaway cigar.

Catarrh of the Bladder.

Stinging irritation, inflammation, Kidney, Urinary complaints, cured by Buchupaiba $1.

Wouldst see blithe looks, fresh cheeks beguile,
Aye, wouldst see December smile?
Wouldst see hosts of new roses blow?
Carboline makes the hair to grow
On the baldest of heads.

That Husband of Mine

Is three times the man he was before using Wells' Health Renewer. $1. Druggists.

BON VIVANTS find that by using GASTRINE no unpleasant feelings are experienced after eating or drinking. Sold by druggists. GASTRINE is in liquid form. Druggists.

"Rough on Corns."

Ask for Wells' 'Rough on Corns.' 15c. Quick relief; complete cure. Corns, warts, bunions.

25c buys a pair of Lyon's Patent Heel Stiffeners; makes a boot or shoe last twice as long.

You would use St. Patrick's Salve if you knew the good it would do you.

The best wit is based on good sense.

A Cure of Pneumonia.

Mr. D. H. Barnaby, of Owego, N. Y., says that his daughter was taken with a violent cold which terminated with pneumonia, and all the best physicians gave the case up and said she could not live but a few hours at most. She was in this condition when a friend recommended Dr. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs and advised her to try it. She accepted it as a last resort, and was surprised to find that it produced a marked change for the better, and by persevering in its use a permanent cure was effected.

Townsley's Toothache Anodyne cures instantly.

A GRATEFUL MAN

Always acknowledges a benefit. J. P. Halbach, Bethlehem, Pa., writes.—"For months I suffered with a severe cough, so much so that my friends believed I was rapidly going to the grave by that fell disease, consumption. But I commenced using New Life, the Great Cough Remedy, and in two weeks my cough was gone. I am now hale and hearty—well."

"I'm so bothered," said a husband to his wife, "that I'm clear out of my head." "Well, I'm glad to hear it," she answered" "for maybe your head will be of some service, if you are out of it."

THE CELEBRATED

"KIDNEY-WORT"

THE SPECIFIC FOR KIDNEY DISEASES, LIVER TROUBLES, CONSTIPATION, PILES, FEMALE WEAKNESSES AND RHEUMATISM.

PHYSICIANS INDORSE HEARTILY.

"I have found Kidney-Wort to work like a charm, doing *all that is claimed for it*. After using it several years in my practice I, a 'regular physician,' can *indorse it heartily*. It has done better than any remedy I ever used."—R. K. Clark, M. D., South Hero, Vt.

DANGEROUS KIDNEY DISEASE.

"A stroke of paralysis prostrated me, also dangerously diseasing my kidneys. The doctors failed, but Kidney-Wort *cured me*."—E. Slade, 18 Blackstone Street, Boston, Mass.

"My kidney troubles had lasted for eight years. I often passed blood. Kidney-Wort *cured me*."—Michael Coto, Montgomery Center, Vt.

KIDNEY DISEASE AND RHEUMATISM.

"Two of my friends had my trouble," says Mr. Elbridge Malcolm, of West Bath, Me. "I was given up to die by my physician and friends. We all had kidney disease and rheumatism. Mine was of thirty years' standing. Kidney-Wort has *entirely cured all three of us*."

"I had kidney troubles for many years. Kidney-Wort *cured me*."—J. M. Dows, of Diebold Safe Co., 28 Canal Street, New Orleans.

CURED AFTER TWENTY YEARS.

"I devoutly thank God that I found out the virtues of Kidney-Wort," writes C. P. Brown, of Westport, N. Y. "It has *cured me* of a twenty years' case of terrible kidney disease."

KIDNEYS, LIVER AND CONSTIPATION.

"The most satisfactory results," writes Jas. F. Reed, of North Acton, Me., "in cases of kidney and liver troubles and constipation, have followed from the use of Kidney-Wort, by members of my family."

Kidney Troubles and Rheumatism.

"My attending physician gave me up. I'd had rheumatism and kidney troubles for thirty years. Many doctors and numberless remedies did me no good. My friends, too, thought my death was certain. Kidney-Wort has *entirely cured me*," so writes Elbridge Malcolm, West Bath, Me.

LIVER DISORDER.

"Please tell my bro. soldiers, and the public, too," appeals J. C. Power, of Trenton, Ill., through the St. Louis *Globe-Dem.* and *Home and Fireside*, that Kidney-Wort *cured* my liver disorders, which I'd had for twenty years."—12-2-'82.

RHEUMATISM.

"I have tried a great number," truly remarks Mr. W. N. Gross, of Scranton, Pa., under date of Dec. 12, '82, "but there is no other remedy like Kidney-Wort for *curing* rheumatism and diseased kidneys."

INFLAMMATION OF BLADDER.

"Chronic inflammation of the bladder, two years' duration, was my wife's complaint," writes Dr. C. M. Summerlin, of Sun Hill, Ga. "Her urine often contained mucus, pus, and was sometimes bloody. Physicians' prescriptions—my own included—and domestic remedies only palliated her pains. Kidney-Wort, however, *has entirely cured her*."

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I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express and P. O. address.

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$64 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine.

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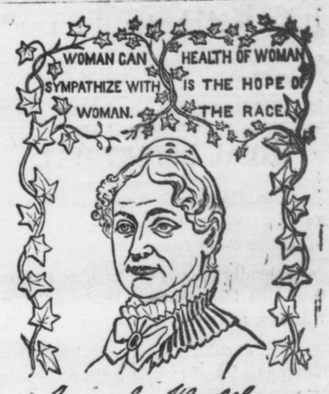
The good and staunch old stand-by, MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT, has done more to assuage pain, relieve suffering, and save the lives of men and beasts than all other liniments put together. Why? Because the Mustang penetrates through skin and flesh to the very bone, driving out all pain and soreness and morbid secretions, and restoring the afflicted part to sound and supple health.



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A Sure Cure for all FEMALE WEAKNESSES, Including Leucorrhœa, Irregular and Painful Menstruation, Inflammation and Ulceration of the Womb, Flooding, PROLAPSUS UTERI, &c.

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PHYSS. ARE USE IT AND PRESCRIBE IT FREELY.

FOR ALL WEAKNESSES of the generative organs of either sex, it is second to no remedy that has ever been before the public; and for all diseases of the KIDNEYS it is the *Greatest Remedy in the World*.

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LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S BLOOD PURIFIER will eradicate every vestige of Humors from the Blood, at the same time will give tone and strength to the system. As marvellous in results as the Compound.

Both the Compound and Blood Purifier are prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price of either, $1. Six bottles for $5. The Compound is sent by mail in the form of pills, or of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Enclose 3 cent stamp. Send for pamphlet. *Mention this Paper.*

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS cure Constipation, Biliousness and Torpidity of the Liver. 25 cents.

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